313

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

& Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 10. FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1824. Vol. 8...No. 40

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, BY DAVID MACLEAN,

AT $5 per annum, payable in three months, $5 at the end of the year, or $4 if paid in advance. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JAMES R. LAMBDIN,
(Pupil of T. Sully,)
PORTRAIT PAINTER,
OPPOSITE THE THEATRE,
Fifth-Street.
Pittsburgh, July 16—3t

COTTON, &c.

SIXTY BALES
Alabama & Tennessee
COTTON.
20 hhds. and 30 bbls.
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
10 hhds. MOLASSES.
15 do. CAMWOOD.
10 boxes Spermaceti CANDLES,
3 tons LOGWOOD.
200 bags SHOT, assorted Nos.
FOR SALE BY
Allen & Grant.
July 13—d.

Painted Muslins, Chintzes, &c.

M'CLURG & KING
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
10 cases painted Muslins, Chintzes
Two thousand other Calicoes & Ginghams.
ALSO,
Eight Cases Leghorns,
CONSISTING OF
Ladies' Yellow and Black FLATS, with and without Extra Crowns; Ladies' Bolivar, Men's and Misses' HATS; together with
A large and general assortment of
STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,
Suitable for the present and approaching season, which they are determined to dispose of on the most accommodating terms,
Wholesale and Retail.
July 23—6t.

A. & J. BROWN,
AT THEIR
Wholesale & Retail Store,
Are now opening a splendid assortment of
Summer and Fall Staple and Fancy
GOODS,
And as one of the partners is now residing in Philadelphia, we shall receive WEEKLY
a supply of Merchandise,
suited to the season, all of which, we promise our friends and the public generally, shall be offered at as moderate terms as any in this city.
July 23—3t.

The Subscribers
Wish to employ about 30 Wood Choppers,
At the Greenville Furnace, about 12 miles from Geneva, to whom generous wages will be given. For further particulars apply to Mr. George Sutton, Pittsburgh, or to
J. Graff & Co.
Greenville Furnace.
July 23, 1824—3t.eow.

Dissolution.
THE Co-Partnership of THOMPSON & TORODE, Merchant Tailors, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims on said firm to present them, and those indebted to make payment, to John Torode, who has the settlement of the concern.
John Thompson,
John Torode.
Pittsburgh, July 16, 1824.
N. B.—JOHN TORODE will continue the business, and solicits a share of public patronage. ☞ A lad of 16, of good moral habits, will be taken as an Apprentice. July 23—3t.

Arkansas General Land Agency
THE SUBSCRIBER has opened an Office at Little Rock, the seat of government for the Territory of Arkansas, for the purpose of paying Taxes for Military Bounty Lands, granted by non-residents, and transacting the Recording of Conveyances, and obtaining Land Warrants for Taxes. All kinds of Land Agency examined with promptness and despatch.
Thomas W. Newton.
References—W. Eichbaum, Esq. Pittsburgh.
Little Rock, Ar. T. July 23—3t.w.z.

To my Creditors.
TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the act of Assembly made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Court have appointed the 3d Monday of August next, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.
John Reno.

MACHINERY.

THE subscriber is engaged in making all kinds of MACHINERY for the manufacture of WOOL, such as
CARDING MACHINES,
Pickers, Billies, Jennies,
and Shearing Machines.
ON HAND,
Two Carding Machines
and PICKER with WHITEMORE'S CARDS, which will be sold low for cash, or on short credit.
A. W. Townsend.
Beaver Falls, Pa. July 16—7t.aw

Notice to our Creditors.
TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Court have appointed the third Monday of August next for the hearing of us and our Creditors, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be severally discharged.
James Cramer,
Blacksmith, Pittsburgh
John Todd,
Pittsburgh, Carpenter.
George Black,
Farmer, Pitt township.
Frederick Humbert,
Tanner, St. Clair.
Allegheny County,
July 23, 1824.—3t$1°1½qew.

To our Creditors.
TAKE NOTICE, That we, whose names are undersigned, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the acts of the General Assembly made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed the third Monday of August next, for the hearing of us and our Creditors, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.
John Æton,
City of Pittsburgh, Shoemaker
Hewlett Lott,
Sugar Grove, Warren county, Laborer
Philip Cypher.
Wilkins township, Laborer.
July 23—3t.nn.

TO CREDITORS.
TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that said Judges have appointed Monday, the 16th day of August next, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of us and our Creditors, at which time and place they may attend, to show cause, if any they have, why we should not be discharged.
Joseph Brown,
Of Pitt township, Laborer.
Christopher Bowen,
Millwright, Pitt township
July 23—3t.www.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he became the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs E. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails.

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents, and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice: He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Allegheny mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights secured by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all his business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those addressed in this notice.

Christopher Cowan.
Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prizes of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do	of 1000	is	6000
6	do	of 500	is	3000
6	do	of 397	is	2382
828	do	of 12	is	9936
6072	do	of 6	is	36432
6924 Prizes				$87,750
10625 Blanks.				

The drawing will take place on Thursday, the 28th of October next, or at a much earlier day if the sale of tickets will warrant it.
TICKETS $6 00.
Halves $3 00 | Quarters $1 50
FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets.
PITTSBURGH.
July 2, 1824.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures,
By Wholesale and Retail.
JOHN M'ILROY
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to this place, from Baltimore, where he followed the manufacturing of COTTON GOODS, for several years past, and has commenced the same business here, where he intends to employ from 80 to 100 Cotton Weavers, at the following kinds of goods, viz:—4-4 Plaids, 4-4 and 3-4 Checks, Wilmington and Fancy Stripes, 4-4 Sheeting, 3-4 and 7-8 Shirtings, Orange and Blue Chambrays, 4-4 and 7-8 Bedticks, all which he will warrant to be equal to any Penitentiary goods, and his colors he will warrant to be of the very best Indigo blue dyes. He has now on hand a large supply of his manufactures, which he will sell lower than they can be bought either in Philadelphia or Baltimore, for cash or approved acceptances in this city. He will also Dye large or small quantities of cotton yarn the very best Indigo blue, at the shortest notice, and will keep an assortment of Cotton Yarn, both blue and white, which he will sell on reasonable terms.
☞ From 40 to 50 good WEAVERS can find employment by calling as above.
Ware-House, Diamond Square, next door to General Patchell.
July 9—3.

R. J. WALKER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.
Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

The Subscribers
HAVE just received a few tons of the best quality of
CAMPEACHY LOGWOOD,
Which they offer for sale on the lowest terms.
J. W. Biddle & Co.
Wood, near Water-Street.
July 9—6t.

NUTRIA SKINS.
BOGGS & WRENSHALL,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA
1500 Nutria Skins,
WHICH will be sold at reasonable rates, by the quantity or dozen.
Corner of Market & Fourth streets, July 9—4°

NOTICE.
THE partnership heretofore existing between Andrew Nicholson & James Longbridge, Boot and Shoe makers, was, on the 10th instant, dissolved—said partnership having been entered into under a verbal agreement, and for an indefinite time.
A. Nicholson.

THOSE indebted to the late firm of Nicholson & Longbridge, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the firm will please to present them for settlement, to either of the firm, at the shop in Wood-street, near Fourth street.
July 16, 1824—3t

Public Notice is hereby given,
THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson &c. R. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN KAHL.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 29, 1823—tf.

TO PRINTERS.
ON HAND FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, two pull, Long PRINTING PRESS.
IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Paper maker, Pittsburgh.
Charles Avery.

Historical.

From the London Encyclopedia Review, July 1824.

THE BUCCANEERS.

History of the Buccaneers, &c. &c. England from the Dutch edition written by J. Esquemeling, one of the Buccaneers, very much corrected from the errors of the original, by the addition of some English gentlemen that were present in those parts. London, 1684.

THE term buccaneer was applied to the savage West French settlers at St. Domingo, who employed themselves in hunting cattle for the hides and tallow; but on being driven by the Spaniards from their settlements, they entered into a league with English adventurers, and commenced a system of plunder, by way of retaliation; and, though their principal operations were directed against the Spaniards, yet they were frequently troubled with an Hippocrates in the organs of vision, which prevented them from distinguishing the flags of different nations.—They seized the island of Tortuga, and fortified it, as a shelter and protection to their vessels, which, in the first instance, consisted of canoes and open boats. The numerous small islands, or keys, constantly afforded them a place of refuge in danger, and facilitated their projects; they likewise supplied immense quantities of turtle, which served them for food. The success of a few individuals prompted others to similar pursuits; and that which, by a decisive blow on the part of the Spaniards, might have been easily destroyed, soon spread to such an alarming extent, that the pirates became the sole masters of the sea.

It was not, however, till the taking of Jamaica, in 1655, that they assembled together in large bodies, and framed laws among themselves.—This island was discovered by Columbus in 1494. The court of Spain vested the whole property in him, and his son became the first governor. The Spaniards built several cities; but losing the spirit of enterprise and industry, they sunk into indolence, and contented themselves with a few plantations for their subsistence, and disposed of the surplus to ships passing the coast. In 1655, the English made a descent on the island, conquered the capital, and settled there. This new colony consisted of part of the puritanical militia who had fought under Cromwell; but they were soon afterwards joined by a number of royalists, who abandoned the country and cause they could no longer maintain. Here both parties hoped to enjoy tranquillity; but the spirit of discord, which had excited so many quarrels in the mother country, again burst out in their new settlement, and the scenes of blood and slaughter were renewed. After the restoration, a civil government was formed, and every effort resorted to, that could tend to promote culture and industry, but without effect; for the buccaneers, making it their principal resort, poured in such vast treasures, that the inhabitants amassed considerable wealth with little difficulty, and despised the more honorable occupations of honest labor. The population rapidly increased, and in a few years amounted to twenty thousand, whose source of subsistence was derived from the plunder of the Spaniards.

Here the buccaneers found a ready market for their ill-got spoils, and obtained such supplies of ammunition and stores as were requisite to ensure success to their hazardous undertakings. The boundless extravagance of these marauders soon reduced them to distress: and after squandering away, with thoughtless profusion, their hard-earned prize-money, they were compelled to repeat their visits to the Spaniards.—Under such circumstances, it is not difficult to decide; the temptations were indeed powerful, and the Spaniards, by their ostentatious display, materially assisted in their own ruin; for instance, the city of Lima, in 1682, when the viceroy made his entry, actually had the streets paved with ingots of silver, to the amount of seventeen millions sterling. What a pretty prize for a few honest tars! Then the splendor and magnificence of their churches, ornamented with immense gold and silver images, crucifixes and candlesticks, and not unfrequently large altars of massive silver, became objects of a devout regard.

The governments of both England and France denied all understanding with the freebooters, though they secretly rejoiced at having so powerful a check upon the Spanish colonies. The buccaneers themselves pretended to hold commissions from the French and Dutch; but the principal part of them possessed only that authority which the sailors term "a commission from the pope."

Their first attacks were directed upon the shipping alone, till the Spaniards, weary of making so many valuable consignments to the hands of these desperadoes, shut up their ports and dismantled their vessels. This produced a contrary effect from what they designed; for the pirates now ravaged the coasts of the main, making descents upon the cities and towns, and plundering them of all the valuables they could conveniently bring away. In their enterprises, they committed many disgraceful and barbarous acts; and, as the Spaniards, in their remorseless cruelty, had endeavored to disguise their depravity, under the mask of religious zeal, so did the tarpaulin crusaders consider themselves instruments of retributive justice, in the hands of Providence, and resorted to similar means.

Las Casas, speaking of the conquest of the New World, says: "I once beheld four or five chief Indians roasted alive at a slow fire, and as the miserable victims poured forth their dreadful yells, it disturbed the commandant in his siesta, and he sent an order that they should be strangled; but the officer on duty would not suffer it; but causing their mouths to be gagged, that their shrieks might not be heard, he stirred up the fire with his own hands, and roasted them deliberately till they expired. I saw it myself." The pirates, in some instances, did the same by the Spaniards, to make them confess where their property was hidden, and often used a refinement in cruelty at which human nature shud dered—but these acts were chiefly before the taking of Jamaica. When the English took the land and even freebooters began to get a little polished, their expeditions began to assume an appearance of more honorable warfare, though often marked with brutal ferocity.

The discovery of the passage to the South Seas, through the Straits of Magellan, opened new sources of wealth; and Sir Francis Drake, another renowned leader of the Spaniards, committed such an excursion to which his successors are chiefly indebted for their knowledge of the Spanish settlements on the western coast of South America, however the royal admiral, Anson, [illegible]

After consulting measures depredations upon the western coast of America, it appeared to England of such importance, that a fleet was equipped, consisting of six vessels, carrying 470 men, under the command of the Spanish admiral, Don Pizarro, with orders to destroy the pirates, who, taking advantage of the dusk of the evening, with consummate skill, quickly boarded the flag-ship of the Spanish fleet, which, being the own boat along side as soon they gained it, that the pirates might have no place to retreat.—Shocking was the scene, where a party were contending at cutlass for command, others toiling at the pumps, while the astonished and terrified Spaniards, unable to defend themselves, were slaughtered. They then proceeded to different parts of the ship, cutting down all that made opposition, and successfully gained possession of her. Pizarro, who commanded the Spanish admiral, was killed in the action, very soon after the commencement of the engagement. Finding himself deserted by his men, he retired to the cabin, where he found a party of the pirates, that they feared to put him and his companions to death. These marine bandits were, therefore, released, under the oath to forsake their nefarious mode of life, and sent to old Spain. This folly of binding such men by an oath, who unknowingly lodged no laws, either human or divine, was very soon evinced by their immediate return to Jamaica, where they recommenced robbery and piracy with their former activity and cruelty. The Spaniards, finding that neither mercy nor punishment produced the desired effect, refrained, as much as possible, from trade, under the hope of starving the freebooters; but the latter, having increased in boldness and force, resolved on more daring enterprises, and prepared to attack the cities and towns. The consequent risks to which these water-rats exposed their lives inured them to every degree of hardship and difficulty on their own element, and prepared them for a more desperate undertaking on shore, while the Spaniards, rendered listless and effeminate by indolence and luxury, offered but feeble resistance.—Though possessing the advantage in numbers, yet they wanted the essential requisites of determination and courage, and contented themselves under the idea that they were not conquered by men, but infernal spirits. The pirates now began to assemble in bodies, and to frame a code of laws to regulate their conduct towards each other, which was rigorously enforced. Their first plan was to victual their fleet, but they disdained to purchase provisions, as inconsistent with their character and degrading to their profession, particularly as the Spanish cattle and swine-yards were always well stocked; sometimes, however, they were glad to content themselves with beef de shevel. The immense herds of wild cattle also furnished them with food.

The first land [illegible] was an Englishman of the name of Scott, who sacked and pillaged the town of Campeachy, and obtained a large ransom to prevent its being burnt. To him succeeded Manswell, who attempted to penetrate through Grenada to the South Seas, but the want of provisions compelled him to abandon the enterprise. After him came John Davis, a man endowed with uncommon prudence and valor. With eighty out of ninety men in the three canoes, he landed in Nicaragua, and on the third night he reached the city. The citizens, not expecting such unceremonious visitors, were quietly reposing and great, indeed, was their consternation at finding the buccaneers in possession of the town, ransacking and plundering with incredible diligence. The pirates did not expect to find the churches of every thing valuable, and with the wheels of their booty returned in safety to the ship. After this exploit, Davis was chosen admiral of the fleet, and pillaged St. Augustin, a town of Florida, notwithstanding it was strongly defended by a castle, garrisoned by two hundred men.

Alden, the Governor of Jamaica, [illegible] leave at liberty [illegible] Davis, [illegible] appeared on the coast of Africa. He had built [illegible] and, with only [illegible] about forty leagues from [illegible] joined the pirates. A fresh [illegible] and, with twenty hands, the daring Portuguese returned to Campeachy, and, in the most [illegible] manner, assaulted the very ship from which he had escaped, and once more became its master. Still, however, fortune persecuted him; for, in attempting to reach Jamaica, the vessel struck upon the rocks, and was wrecked.

Cruel and desperate as these men had been, there was yet another leader capable of surpassing them in brutal malice and blood-thirsty villany. This was a Dutchman, who had been driven from the Spanish and came to Jamaica. Here he joined the pirates, and served as a private seaman, till one party separated from their old commander; and, choosing this Dutchman, whose name was Bentham, for their captain, they set out on an excursion for plunder.—In the course of a few days, they fell in with and captured a large ship, in which they found a great quantity of plate, and carried vessel and cargo to Jamaica. This action caused him to be much esteemed amongst his class, and equally dreaded by the Spaniards, several of whom he roasted alive upon wooden spits, and committed such other horrid cruelties as make us shudder at the state of depravity to which human beings may be reduced. Bentham at last fell into the power of his enemies; but such was their terror of the pirates, that they feared to put him and his companions to death. These marine banditti were, therefore, released, under the oath to forsake their nefarious mode of life, and sent to old Spain. This folly of binding such men by an oath, who unknowingly lodged no laws, either human or divine, was very soon evinced by their immediate return to Jamaica, where they recommenced robbery and piracy with their former activity and cruelty. The Spaniards, finding that neither mercy nor punishment produced the desired effect, refrained, as much as possible, from trade, under the hope of starving the freebooters; but the latter, having increased in boldness and force, resolved on more daring enterprises, and prepared to attack the cities and towns. The consequent risks to which these water-rats exposed their lives inured them to every degree of hardship and difficulty on their own element, and prepared them for a more desperate undertaking on shore, while the Spaniards, rendered listless and effeminate by indolence and luxury, offered but feeble resistance.—Though possessing the advantage in numbers, yet they wanted the essential requisites of determination and courage, and contented themselves under the idea that they were not conquered by men, but infernal spirits. The pirates now began to assemble in bodies, and to frame a code of laws to regulate their conduct towards each other, which was rigorously enforced. Their first plan was to victual their fleet, but they disdained to purchase provisions, as inconsistent with their character and degrading to their profession, particularly as the Spanish cattle and swine-yards were always well stocked; sometimes, however, they were glad to content themselves with beef de shevel. The immense herds of wild cattle also furnished them with food.

The first land [illegible] was an Englishman of the name of Scott, who sacked and pillaged the town of Campeachy, and obtained a large ransom to prevent its being burnt. To him succeeded Manswell, who attempted to penetrate through Grenada to the South Seas, but the want of provisions compelled him to abandon the enterprise. After him came John Davis, a man endowed with uncommon prudence and valor. With eighty out of ninety men in the three canoes, he landed in Nicaragua, and on the third night he reached the city. The citizens, not expecting such unceremonious visitors, were quietly reposing and great, indeed, was their consternation at finding the buccaneers in possession of the town, ransacking and plundering with incredible diligence. The pirates did not expect to find the churches of every thing valuable, and with the wheels of their booty returned in safety to the ship. After this exploit, Davis was chosen admiral of the fleet, and pillaged St. Augustin, a town of Florida, notwithstanding it was strongly defended by a castle, garrisoned by two hundred men.

Alden, the Governor of Jamaica, [illegible] leave at liberty [illegible] Davis, [illegible] appeared on the coast of Africa. He had built [illegible] and, with only [illegible] about forty leagues from [illegible] joined the pirates. A fresh [illegible] and, with twenty hands, the daring Portuguese returned to Campeachy, and, in the most [illegible] manner, assaulted the very ship from which he had escaped, and once more became its master. Still, however, fortune persecuted him; for, in attempting to reach Jamaica, the vessel struck upon the rocks, and was wrecked.

Cruel and desperate as these men had been, there was yet another leader capable of surpassing them in brutal malice and blood-thirsty villany. This was a Dutchman, who had been driven from the Spanish and came to Jamaica. Here he joined the pirates, and served as a private seaman, till one party separated from their old commander; and, choosing this Dutchman, whose name was Bentham, for their captain, they set out on an excursion for plunder.—In the course of a few days, they fell in with and captured a large ship, in which they found a great quantity of plate, and carried vessel and cargo to Jamaica. This action caused him to be much esteemed amongst his class, and equally dreaded by the Spaniards, several of whom he roasted alive upon wooden spits, and committed such other horrid cruelties as make us shudder at the state of depravity to which human beings may be reduced. Bentham at last fell into the power of his enemies; but such was their terror of the pirates, that they feared to put him and his companions to death. These marine banditti were, therefore, released, under the oath to forsake their nefarious mode of life, and sent to old Spain. This folly of binding such men by an oath, who unknowingly lodged no laws, either human or divine, was very soon evinced by their immediate return to Jamaica, where they recommenced robbery and piracy with their former activity and cruelty. The Spaniards, finding that neither mercy nor punishment produced the desired effect, refrained, as much as possible, from trade, under the hope of starving the freebooters; but the latter, having increased in boldness and force, resolved on more daring enterprises, and prepared to attack the cities and towns. The consequent risks to which these water-rats exposed their lives inured them to every degree of hardship and difficulty on their own element, and prepared them for a more desperate undertaking on shore, while the Spaniards, rendered listless and effeminate by indolence and luxury, offered but feeble resistance.—Though possessing the advantage in numbers, yet they wanted the essential requisites of determination and courage, and contented themselves under the idea that they were not conquered by men, but infernal spirits. The pirates now began to assemble in bodies, and to frame a code of laws to regulate their conduct towards each other, which was rigorously enforced. Their first plan was to victual their fleet, but they disdained to purchase provisions, as inconsistent with their character and degrading to their profession, particularly as the Spanish cattle and swine-yards were always well stocked; sometimes, however, they were glad to content themselves with beef de shevel. The immense herds of wild cattle also furnished them with food.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40. FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1824. Vol. 2...No. 46.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JAMES R. LAMBDIN,
(Pupil of T. Sully,)
PORTRAIT PAINTER,
OPPOSITE THE THEATRE,
Third-Street.
Pittsburgh, July 16—3t

COTTON, &C.

SIXTY BALES
Alabama & Tennessee
COTTON.
20 hhds. and 30 bbls.
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
10 bbls. MOLASSES.
15 do. CAMWOOD.
10 boxes Spermaceti CANDLES,
3 tons LOGWOOD.
200 bags SHOT, assorted Nos.
FOR SALE BY
Allen & Grant.
July 13—tf.

Painted Muslins, Chintzes, &c.

M'CLURG & KING
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
10 cases painted Muslins, Chintzes
Two blue and other Calicoes & Ginghams.
ALSO,
Eight Cases Leghorns,
CONSISTING OF
Ladies' Yellow and Black PLATS, with and without Extra Crowns; Ladies' Bolivar, Men's and Misses' HATS; together with
A large and general assortment of
STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,
Suitable for the present and approaching season, which they are determined to dispose of on the most accommodating terms,
Wholesale and Retail.
July 23—6t.

A. & J. BROWN,
AT THEIR
Wholesale & Retail Store,
Are now opening a splendid assortment of
Summer and Fall Staple and Fancy
GOODS,
And as one of the partners is now residing in Philadelphia, we shall receive WEEKLY
A Supply of Merchandise,
suited to the seasons, all of which, we promise our friends and the public generally, shall be offered at as moderate terms as any in this city.
July 23—3t.

The Subscribers
Wish to employ about 30 Wood Choppers,
At the Greenville Furnace, about 12 miles from Geneva, to whom generous wages will be given. For further particulars apply to Mr. George Sutton, Pittsburgh, or to
J Græff & Co.
Greenville Furnace
July 23, 1824—3t.os.

Dissolution.
THE Co-Partnership of THOMPSON & TORODE, Merchant Tailors, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims on said firm to present them, and those indebted to make payment, to John Torode, who has the settlement of the concern.
John Thompson,
John Torode.
Pittsburgh, July 19, 1824.
N. B.—JOHN TORODE will continue the business, and solicits a share of public patronage
☞ A lad of 14, of good moral habits, will be taken as an Apprentice. July 23—3t.

Arkansas General Land Agency
THE SUBSCRIBER has opened an Office at Little Rock, the seat of government for the Territory of Arkansas, for the purpose of paying Taxes on Military Bounty Lands, owned by non residents, attending to the Recording of Conveyances, and Redeeming Lands sold for Taxes. All kinds of Land Agency transacted with promptness and despatch.
Thomas W. Newton.
Reference—W. Eichbaum, Esq. Pittsburgh.
Little Rock, A. T. } July 23—3t.w.r.
June 21, 1824. }

To my Creditors.
TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the acts of Assembly made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Court have appointed the fourteenth day of August next, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.
John Reno,
Of Louisville, Ohio, formerly of Pittsburgh, Merchant.
Allegheny county Gaol, } 3tww.
July 23, 1824. }

MACHINERY.
THE subscriber is engaged in making all kinds of MACHINERY for the manufacture of WOOL—such as
CARDING MACHINES,
Pickers, Billies, Jennies,
and Shearing Machines.
ON HAND,
Two Carding Machines
and PICKER with WHITEMORE'S CARDS, which will be sold low for cash, or on short credit.
A. W. Townsend.
Beaver Falls, Pa. July 16—7t.aw

Notice to our Creditors.
TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Court have appointed the third Monday of August next for the hearing of us and our Creditors, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be severally discharged.
James Cramer,
Blacksmith, Pittsburgh
John Todd,
Pittsburgh, Carpenter.
George Black,
Farmer, Pitt township.
Frederick Humbert,
Tanner, St. Clair.
Allegheny County, }
July 23, 1824.—3t$1.1½qaw. }

To our Creditors.
TAKE NOTICE, That we, whose names are undersigned, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the acts of the General Assembly made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed the third Monday of August next, for the hearing of us and our Creditors, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.
John Æton,
City of Pittsburgh, Shoemaker
Hewlett Lott,
Sugar Grove, Warren county, Laborer
Philip Cypher.
Wilkins township, Laborer.
July 23—3t.rb.

TO CREDITORS.
TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that said Judges have appointed Monday, the 16th day of August next, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of us and our Creditors, at which time and place they may attend, to show cause, if any they have, why we should not be discharged.
Joseph Brown,
Of Pitt towhship, Laborer.
Christopher Bowen,
Millwright, Pitt township
July 23—3t.wwr.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he become the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813
That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails
Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents; and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds, and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Allegheny mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.
The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.
He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice
Christopher Cowan.
Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824—tf 23.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.
SCHEME.

6	Prizes of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do of	1000	is	6000
6	do of	500	is	3000
6	do of	397	is	2382
828	do of	12	is	9936
6072	do of	6	is	36432
6924 Prizes				$87,750
10625 Blanks.				

The drawing will take place on Thursday, the 28th of October next, or at a much earlier day if the sale of tickets will warrant it.
TICKETS $6 00.
Halves $3 00 | Quarters $1 50
FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets.
PITTSBURGH.
July 2, 1824.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures,
By Wholesale and Retail.
JOHN M'ILROY
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to this place, from Baltimore, where he followed the manufacturing of COTTON GOODS, for several years past, and has commenced the same business here, where he intends to employ from 80 to 100 Cotton Weavers, at the following kinds of goods, viz:—4-4 Plaids, 4-4 and 3-4 Checks Wilmington and Fancy Stripes, 4-4 Sheeting, 3-4 and 7-8 Shirtings, Orange and Blue Chambrays, 4-4 and 7-8 Bedticks, all which he will warrant to be equal to any Penitentiary goods, and his colors he will warrant to be of the very best Indigo blue dyes. He has now on hand a large supply of his manufactures, which he will sell lower than they can be bought either in Philadelphia or Baltimore, for cash or approved acceptances in this city. He will also Dye large or small quantities of cotton yarn the very best Indigo blue, at the shortest notice, and will keep an assortment of Cotton Yarn, both blue and white, which he will sell on reasonable terms.
☞ From 40 to 50 good WEAVERS can find employment by calling as above.
Ware-House, Diamond Square, next door to General Patchell.
July 9—3

R. J. WALKER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.
Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

The Subscribers
HAVE just received a few tons of the best quality of
CAMPEACHY LOGWOOD,
Which they offer for sale on the lowest terms
J. W. Biddle & Co.
Wood, near Water-Street
July 9—6t

NUTRIA SKINS.
BOGGS & WRENSHALL,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA
1500 Nutria Skins,
WHICH will be sold at reasonable rates, by the quantity or dozen.
Corner of Market & Fourth streets, July 9—4*

NOTICE.
THE partnership heretofore existing between Andrew Nicholson & James Loughridge, Boot and Shoe makers, was, on the 10th instant dissolved—said partnership having been entered into under a verbal agreement, and for an indefinite time.
A. Nicholson.
THOSE indebted to the late firm of Nicholson & Loughridge, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the firm will please to present them for settlement, to either of the firm, at the shop in Wood-street, near Fourth-street.
July 16, 1824—3t

Public Notice is hereby given,
THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

TO PRINTERS.
ON HAND FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.
IT will be sold cheap Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.
Charles Artzt.
July 2—tf.

Historical.

From the London Retrospective Review, May 1824.

THE BUCCANEERS.

History of the Buccaneers. Made English from the Dutch copy written by J. Esquemeling, one of the Buccaneers, very much corrected from the errors of the original, by the relatives of some English gentlemen that then resided in those parts. London, 1648.

THE term buccaneer was applied to the earliest French settlers at St. Domingo, who employed themselves in hunting cattle for the hides and tallow; but on being driven by the Spaniards from their settlements, they entered into a league with English adventurers, and commenced a system of plunder, by way of retaliation; and, though their principal operations were directed against the Spaniards, yet they were frequently troubled with an imperfection in the organs of vision, which prevented them from distinguishing the flags of different nations.—They seized the island of Tortuga, and fortified it, as a shelter and protection to their vessels, which, in the first instance, consisted of canoes and open boats. The numerous small islands, or keys, constantly afforded them a place of refuge in danger, and facilitated their projects; they likewise supplied immense quantities of turtle, which served them for food. The success of a few individuals prompted others to similar pursuits; and that which, by a decisive blow on the part of the Spaniards, might have been easily destroyed, soon spread to such an alarming extent, that the pirates became the sole masters of the sea.

It was not, however, till the taking of Jamaica, in 1655, that they assembled together in large bodies, and framed laws among themselves.—This island was discovered by Columbus in 1494. The court of Spain vested the whole property in him, and his son became the first governor. The Spaniards built several cities; but losing the spirit of enterprise and industry, they sunk into indolence, and contented themselves with a few plantations for their subsistence, and disposed of the surplus to ships passing the coast. In 1655, the English made a descent on the island, conquered the capital, and settled there. This new colony consisted of part of the puritanical militia who had fought under Cromwell; but they were soon afterwards joined by a number of royalists, who abandoned the country and cause they could no longer maintain. Here both parties hoped to enjoy tranquillity; but the spirit of discord, which had excited so many quarrels in the mother country, again burst out in their new settlement, and the scenes of blood and slaughter were renewed. After the restoration, a civil government was formed, and every effort resorted to, that could tend to promote culture and industry, but without effect; for the buccaneers, making it their principal resort, poured in such vast treasures, that the inhabitants amassed considerable wealth with little difficulty, and despised the more honorable occupations of honest labor. The population rapidly increased, and in a few years amounted to twenty thousand, whose source of subsistence was derived from the plunder of the Spaniards.

Here the buccaneers found a ready market for their ill-got spoils, and obtained such supplies of ammunition and stores as were requisite to ensure success to their hazardous undertakings. The boundless extravagance of these marauders soon reduced them to distress: and after squandering away, with thoughtless profusion, their hard-earned prize-money, they were compelled to repeat their visits to the Spaniards.—Under such circumstances, it is not difficult to decide; the temptations were indeed powerful; and the Spaniards, by their ostentatious display, materially assisted in their own ruin; for instance, the city of Lima, in 1682, when the viceroy made his entry, actually had the streets paved with ingots of silver, to the amount of seventeen millions sterling. What a pretty prize for a few honest tars! Then the splendor and magnificence of their churches, ornamented with immense gold and silver images, crucifixes and candlesticks, and not unfrequently large altars of massive silver, became objects of a devout regard.

The governments of both England and France denied all understanding with the freebooters, though they secretly rejoiced at having so powerful a check upon the Spanish colonies. The buccaneers themselves pretended to hold commissions from the French and Dutch; but the principal part of them possessed only that authority which the sailors term "a commission from the pope."

Their first attacks were directed upon the shipping alone, till the Spaniards, weary of making so many valuable consignments to the hands of these desperadoes, shut up their ports and dismantled their vessels. This produced a contrary effect from what they designed; for the pirates now ravaged the coasts of the main, making descents upon the cities and towns, and plundering them of all the valuables they could conveniently bring away. In their enterprises, they committed many disgraceful and barbarous acts; and, as the Spaniards, in their remorseless cruelty, had endeavored to disguise their depravity, under the mask of religious zeal, so did the tarpaulin crusaders consider themselves instruments of retributive justice, in the hands of Providence, and resorted to similar means.

Las Casas, speaking of the conquest of the New World, says: "I once beheld four or five chief Indians roasted alive at a slow fire, and as the miserable victims poured forth their dreadful yells, it disturbed the commandant in his siesta, and he sent an order that they should be strangled; but the officer on duty would not suffer it; but causing their mouths to be gagged, that their shrieks might not be heard, he stirred up the fire with his own hands, and roasted them deliberately till they expired. I saw it myself." The pirates, in some instances, did the same by the Spaniards, to make them confess where their property was hidden, and often used a refinement in cruelty at which human nature shudders; but these acts were chiefly before the taking of Jamaica. When the English took the lead, and even freebooters began to get a little polished, their expeditions began to assume an appearance of more honorable warfare, though often marked with brutal ferocity.

The discovery of the passage to the South Seas, through the Straits of Magellen, opened new sources of wealth; and Sir Francis Drake, whose inveterate hatred of the Spaniards prompted him on all occasions to wreak his vengeance on them, sailed on a predatory excursion, bearing however the royal sanction.*—After committing numerous depredations upon the western coast of America, he returned to England with considerable treasure; and his example, operating on the romantic and daring spirit of the times, prompted others to pursue the same track; and thus the buccaneering system became the more strengthened and established.

The first pirate, whose name became celebrated at Tortuga, was a native of Dieppe, called Pierre le Grand. This desperado, taking advantage of the dusk of the evening, with twenty-eight men, boldly boarded the vice-admiral of the Spanish flotilla; sinking his own boat along side as soon they quitted it, that the pirates might have no place to retreat.—Rushing into the cabin, where a party were assembled at cards, he commanded them to yield; an order which the astonished and terrified Spaniards immediately obeyed. They then proceeded to different parts of the ship, cutting down all that made opposition, and eventually gained possession of her. Pierre's success very soon produced a lively sensation in the Island; every man became a pirate; and, treasuring up some of the property obtained as a common stock, a body of them were in a short time enabled to purchase two ships, in which they cruised against the Spaniards, and captured, among others, some large vessels, laden with plate for the Caracoas. These were carried to Tortuga, and their cargoes sold to merchant vessels bound to Europe.

The fame of such exploits, and the desire of sharing the spoil, brought out fresh adventurers; so that the number of vessels, in the course of three or four years, amounted to upwards of twenty. Another and yet more daring attack was made by one Peter Francis, who, having had a tedious cruise without success, ran down to the banks where the pearl-fishery was carried on by a number of vessels, with a man-of-war to protect them. In a boat, with twenty-six men, he dashed along side the vice admiral, of eight guns and sixty men, and, after a sanguinary contest, she surrendered. Flushed with victory, they now determined to attempt the man-of-war; but, by a sudden squall, they lost their mast, and in their turn became prisoners, and were compelled to yield up their prize, whose value in pearls was estimated at 100,000 pieces of eight.

About the same time, a Portuguese, in a boat with four guns and thirty men, engaged a large ship with twenty guns and seventy men, which, after a desperate conflict, struck to them. The pirate, in this action, lost ten of his crew; the remaining twenty endeavored to carry their prize to a place of security, but, falling in with three other large ships, they were retaken and carried to Campeachy, where the Portuguese was immediately recognized, and sentenced to suffer death for the many robberies and murders he had committed on the coast. For the better security of his person, as he had made his escape when taken once before, it was deemed by the magistrates most prudent to leave him on board, while they erected a gibbet for him on land. The prisoner, aware of their intention, and feeling no inclination for the exalted station they had assigned him, dexterously made his escape a second time, and floated to the shore with the help of two empty earthen jars, which supported him in swimming. After being nearly starved, and encountering severe hardships, he arrived, at the expiration of a fortnight, at a place about forty leagues from Campeachy, and once more joined the pirates. A fresh boat was now equipped, and, with twenty hands, the daring Portuguese returned to Campeachy, and, in the most undaunted manner, assaulted the very ship from which he had escaped, and once more became its master. Still, however, fortune persecuted him; for, in attempting to reach Jamaica, she struck upon the rocks, and was wrecked.

Cruel and desperate as these men had been, there was yet another leader capable of surpassing them in brutal malice and blood-thirsty villany. This was a Dutchman, who had been driven from the Brazils and came to Jamaica. Here he joined the pirates, and served as a private seaman, till one party separated from their old commander; and, choosing the Dutchman, whose name was Brasilano, for their captain, they set out on an excursion for plunder.—In the course of a few days, they fell in with and captured a large ship, in which they found a great quantity of plate, and carried vessel and cargo to Jamaica. This action caused him to be much esteemed among his class, and equally dreaded by the Spaniards, several of whom he roasted alive upon wooden spits, and committed such other horrid cruelties as make us shudder at the state of depravity to which human beings may be reduced. Brasilano at last fell into the power of his enemies; but such was their terror of the pirates, that they feared to put him and his companions to death. These marine banditti were, therefore, released, under the oath to forsake their nefarious mode of life, and sent to old Spain. The folly of binding such men by an oath, who acknowledged no laws, either human or divine, was very soon evinced by their immediate return to Jamaica, where they recommenced robbery and piracy with their former activity and cruelty. The Spaniards, finding that neither mercy nor punishment produced the desired effect, refrained, as much as possible, from trade, under the hope of starving the freebooters; but the latter, having increased in boldness and force, resolved on more daring enterprises, and prepared to attack the cities and towns. The constant risks to which these water-rats exposed their lives inured them to every degree of hardship and difficulty on their own element, and prepared them for a more desperate undertaking on shore, while the Spaniards, rendered listless and effeminate by indolence and luxury, offered but feeble resistance.—Though possessing the advantage in numbers, yet they wanted the essential requisites of determination and courage, and contented themselves under the idea that they were not conquered by men, but infernal spirits. The pirates now began to assemble in bodies, and to frame a code of laws to regulate their conduct towards each other, which was rigorously enforced. Their first plan was to victual their fleet; but they disdained to purchase provisions, as inconsistent with their character and degrading to their profession, particularly as the Spanish cattle and swine-yards were always well stocked; sometimes, however, they were glad to content themselves with bœuf de chevel. The immense herds of wild cattle also furnished them with food.

The first land invader was an Englishman of the name of Scott, who sacked and pillaged the town of Campeachy, and obtained a large ransom to prevent its being burnt. To him succeeded Mansvelt, who attempted to penetrate through Granada to the South Seas, but the want of provisions compelled him to abandon the enterprise. After him came John Davis, a man endowed with uncommon prudence and valor. With eighty out of ninety men in the three canoes, he landed in Nicaragua, and on the third night he reached the city. The citizens, not expecting such unceremonious visiters, were quietly reposing; and great, indeed, was their consternation at finding the buccaneers in possession of the town, ransacking and plundering with incredible diligence. The pirates did not forget to rifle the churches of every thing valuable, and with the whole of their booty returned in safety to the ship. After this exploit, Davis was chosen admiral of the fleet, and pillaged St. Austin's, a town of Florida, notwithstanding it was strongly defended by a castle, garrisoned by two hundred men.

About this time a Frenchman, named Lolonnois, born at Sable d'Isone, near Basque Roads, appeared on the scene of action. He had been banished when a youth, and sold as a slave in the West Indies; but after passing through various gradations in villany, he was considered as qualified to superintend the rest, and, accordingly, was made governor of Tortuga.

* As a specimen of the nature of this equipment, we need only say it consisted of five vessels, and that his own ship, the Admiral, was not bigger than one of our New-Castle colliers, and the smallest was only fifteen tons burthen, not equal to a fishing smack; yet with this insignificant armament, he performed prodigies of valor. From one Spanish bark alone he took four hundred weight of Peruvian gold.

...

...

...

...ings had he continued his predatory excursions, but his exploits rendered him the object of universal detestation, and he was hunted by the Spaniards, and the greatest part of them killed. Lolonnois was severely wounded, and could have shared the fate of the rest had he not smeared his face with mud, gunpowder and blood, and concealed himself among the slain, till the Spaniards, satiated with the work of destruction, quitted the field. When they were gone, he bound up his wounds as well as he could, and, in a Spanish disguise, entered the town of Campeachy. Where all were rejoicing for his supposed death. Bonfires and fêtes abounded, congratulations were heard on every side for the defeat and slaughter of the pirates, particularly of their leader, who had the satisfaction of being an eye-witness of their exultation.

By the agency of some slaves, who naturally disliked their condition, a canoe was procured, in which with his noble companions, he reached Tortuga, and once more embarked in a fresh determination; but having lost all his property when his ship was wrecked, he was obliged to be content with two canoes.—With these he took post on the north side of Cuba, for the purpose of intercepting the trade. The inhabitants of De los Cayes immediately gave information to the governor of Havana, who could scarcely credit the intelligence, believing Lolonnois to be dead; yet, as they strongly importuned him for assistance, he sent a ship mounting ten guns with orders to the captain not to return until he had destroyed the pirates, and for this purpose a negro was taken on board to officiate as executioner. Lolonnois himself was to be brought to Havana, to grace the triumph of the victor, and to suffer severe tortures. Nothing daunted, this marauder, understanding that the ship lay at anchor in the river Estera, resolved to attack her. To effect his purpose, he seized some fishermen, and compelled them to pilot him in. On nearing the ship, they were challenged by the watch, who inquired from whence they came, and whether they had seen any pirates? Lolonnois constrained the fishermen to answer, that "they had seen no pirates nor any thing like a pirate," which induced the Spaniards to imagine that they had frightened the pirates away. But the next morning they discovered their mistake, for Lolonnois assailed the vessel so vigorously, that, notwithstanding all the resistance they could make, they were compelled to surrender, and, one by one, suffered the fate intended for his crew. Among the rest, the negro hangman appeared, who begged hard for his life; but, after gaining from him the intelligence of the whole affair, his head rolled after the rest. One only was reserved to carry the tidings to the governor of Havana, with a note telling him, "that he, Lolonnois, had only retaliated the kindness which he had intended for himself and his friends, and that he hoped to execute the same sentence upon his donship, which he had designed for his [Lolonnois's] punishment; assuring him that all the mercy which he should hereafter shew to any Spaniard whatever, that fell into his hands, should be to give him no quarter."

Being now provided with a stout vessel, fit for his purpose, he steered for Maracaibo, and captured a large ship laden with plate and merchandise. With this he returned to Tortuga, and was received by the inhabitants with every demonstration of joy, as they well knew into whose hands his riches would soon pass. Elevated with success, he now contemplated greater projects, and designed to equip an army, as well as a fleet, with every requisite to carry on his operations by land. In the course of a short time, eight vessels, with six hundred and sixty-six persons, were collected, and sailed for the Spanish Main. In their passage, they took two valuable ships, one laden with money, 7000 weight of powder, and a great quantity of muskets; the other mounted sixteen guns, and became a formidable addition to their squadron. Maracaibo was fixed on as the place of their destination. This city was considered both rich and populous, containing between three and four thousand persons, of whom nearly one-third were able to bear arms. Gibraltar was about forty leagues higher up in the country, with 1500 inhabitants, including 400 able to carry arms; both places were likewise defended by batteries. Setting the danger of the enterprise at defiance, the buccaneers boldly advanced upon the city, and, after several hours' sharp contest, obtained possession; but the principal part of the inhabitants made their escape to Gibraltar, carrying the best of their goods along with them.

The remainder were doomed to undergo the hellish cruelty of their conquerors. The rack and the flames were in constant requisition, and Lolonnois, whose demoniacal spirit did not fail to glut itself with blood, cut several to pieces with his own hand. After remaining fifteen days at Maracaibo, they determined to attack Gibraltar, where they imagined the Spaniards to have concealed their wealth. This place was now defended by several batteries and 800 soldiers, nor had any thing been omitted which was calculated to oppose the progress of the invaders.—But nothing could daunt the spirits of the buccaneers; they shook hands with each other, and solemnly swore to live or die together. A desperate battle ensued; the Spaniards fought with bravery, but were compelled at last to retreat, leaving behind nearly 500 men slain; while the loss on the part of the pirates amounted to 50 killed and wounded; of the last not one recovered. The pirates entered Gibraltar, and commenced their system of plunder and brutality. Many of the prisoners perished through hunger and wanton cruelty; others were sacrificed to the caprice of their inhuman conquerors, who continued four entire weeks collecting the wealth of the surrounding country, and then demanded ten thousand pieces of eight for the ransom of the town. The sum not being immediately paid, they set the place on fire; but the Spaniards bringing the ransom, it was extinguished after doing considerable mischief.

With their booty they now returned to Maracaibo, and agreed to preserve the city for twenty thousand pieces of eight, which was accordingly paid, as well as a supply of five hundred head of cattle. They had now been two months in these towns, when, to the great joy of the inhabitants, they took their departure. On calculating the amount of plunder, they found in money two hundred and sixty thousand pieces of eight, and vast quantities of plate, jewels, silks and other articles; most of which, in the course of a few weeks, was expended in the rude pleasures of a pirate-sailor.

It would be a painful and disgusting task to follow the leader, further than merely to state, that his robberies and plunderings continued for some time, attended with acts of remorseless barbarity, for instance, he cut open the breast of a Spaniard, and tearing out the heart, actually gnawed it between his teeth, with the savage ferocity of a wolf; at last, he was himself by the Indians, and with many of his comrades, burnt alive. The remainder were reduced to extreme distress; some perished in the woods by famine, and the few who escaped were rendered incapable of further exertion through the remainder of their lives, and died, at last, of disease and misery.

Such were the commencement, progress and termination of the earliest amongst the buccaneers, men whose extraordinary acts of valor excite wonder and admiration; while their abandoned villanies and atrocious cruelties fill the mind with horror and disgust. Yet even the lives of these desperate adventurers were not unproductive of advantages. The treasures they had from time to time obtained, began to spread over the West Indies, and laid the foundation of that prosperity which many of these islands afterwards enjoyed. Nor must we omit to mention another advantage derived from these pirates. To them we are, in a great measure, indebted for the earliest discoveries in the new world, as the Spaniards, with their habitual jealousy, endeavored to keep every nation in ignorance respecting its history and numerous productions. It is true, Sir Walter Raleigh sailed up the Oronoco, and signalized himself in his endeavors to obtain every information that could prove of service to his country, and promote the extension of knowledge. The buccaneers, without being aware of the importance of their communications, were constantly spreading reports of the various places they had visited, and giving tolerably accurate descriptions of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, with the nature of the soil, and the animal and vegetable productions of the country. There were but few spots left unvisited by them, either among the islands or on the continent.

The time of Elizabeth appears to have been the age of enterprise and heroism. The New World presented a vast theatre for bold undertakings, offering fame and riches to the intrepid mariner. The increasing greatness of England as a maritime power, was viewed with envy by the other nations of Europe, and they would have gladly degraded her aspiring flag, but Elizabeth, aware how much the defence of her kingdom depended on its naval armament, liberally encouraged every attempt to increase its strength and promote navigation and commerce. Nor were her efforts confined to Europe alone. She fitted out respectable fleets to attack the Spanish colonies, and her example was followed by the merchants.—Though no mention is made in the history of the buccaneers of this Queen, yet she was much concerned in their enterprizes, aiding the privateering expeditions, and sharing the spoils.

Geographical.

From the London Sunday Times.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AFRICAN KINGDOM OF ASHANTEE.

The melancholy intelligence which we had last week to record respecting the loss of the British forces in Africa, and the probable death of their commander, has excited a strong and natural interest in this country to know something of their conquerors; and we have made it our business to gratify this feeling by consulting those authentic sources of information which the library supplies, and now communicate to our readers the result of our labors.

The Ashantee territory is situated in Africa, adjoining the Gold Coast, and its capital, called Coomassie, is not more than 150 miles from the Settlements of the English at Cape Coast Castle, and yet till the year 1817, when a mission was sent to the Ashantees in order to put an end to the horrible cruelties which that nation had committed, and were perpetrating on the Fantees, (a small nation on the borders of the Gold Coast,) the former people were almost as unknown as if they had been inhabitants of another planet. Mr. Bowditch, whose loss cannot be sufficiently deplored by those who hoped and expected that the civilization of Africa would be greatly accelerated by his persevering inquiries, accompanied this mission, and from his narrative our information is chiefly derived.

The Ashantees present a singular, and we think a rare union of civilization, with the most barbarous and detestable superstition. We read with surprise and admiration, of a city said to contain upon their grand festivals, 100,000 inhabitants, (this is thought by Mr. B. to be an exaggeration) under regular control by officers appointed to each district, supplied with an excellent and daily market, and kept in a great degree of cleanliness. The inhabitants too are said to excel in the manufacture of different kinds of cloths, of surprising beauty and fineness; they are good goldsmiths, have capital potteries, and paint expeditiously and not inelegantly; they work finely in iron, tan leather, and are excellent carpenters. We are sorry to add, the horrid reverse to this picture. The Ashantees appear plunged in the most gross and abject idolatry; and when we have read the details of their sacrifices of human victims, and the tortures preparatory to them, it is impossible to wonder at any ferocity which they may exercise towards their enemies. At all their festivals, or customs as they are called, some one of which occur every twenty-one days, not fewer than 100 victims are immolated with the most barbarous rites. Besides these, there are sacrifices at the death of every person of rank, more or less bloody according to their dignity. On the death of his mother, the King butchered no less than *three thousand* victims! and on his own death this number would probably be doubled. The funeral rites of the great captain were repeated weekly for three months; and 200 persons were slaughtered each time, or 2,400 in all. Some of these are freemen, as it is usual to "wet the grave" with the blood of some *person of respectability*. On some occasions, the sacrifices consist of *females*.—Slaves are continually sacrificed by their priests over large brass pans, that their blood, mingling with various other matter, may complete the *charm*, and produce invincible *fetish*. When their crops are dug, the chiefs kill several slaves, that their blood may flow into the hole from whence the new yam has been taken. Those who cannot afford to kill slaves, take a head of one already sacrificed, and place it over the hole.

In 1819 the population of this kingdom was computed at about one million. The disposable force, 150,000. They are very superior in discipline and courage, to the waterside Africans. The general is always in the way, and fugitives are instantly put to death. They eat little select bits of the first enemy's heart whom they kill, and all wear ornaments of his teeth and bones.

The stated inhabitants of Coomassie, which is situated in 6° 30′ N. and 2° 6′ W. longitude, are supposed to be about 15,000; four of the principal streets are half a mile long and from 50 to 100 yards wide. The markets are daily, and the articles for sale, are beef, mutton, wild-hog, deer, monkey's flesh, fowls, yams, plantains, corn, sugar-cane, rice, peppers, vegetable butter, oranges, papans, bananas, salt, and palm wine, rum, pipes, beads, looking-glasses, sandals, silk, cotton, cloth, powder, and colobashes. The cattle in Ashantee are as large as in England; their sheep are hairy. They have two crops of corn in the year; plant their yams at Christmas, and dig them up in September. All the fruits mentioned as sold in the market, grow in spontaneous abundance, as does sugar-cane. The castor-oil plant rises to a large tree. The cotton-trees sometimes to the height of 150 feet

The Government of Ashantee consists of the King, four aristocratical Assessors, and the Assembly of Captains. The noble quartumvirate have in all matters of foreign policy, a *veto* on the King's decision. The course of succession is the brother, the sister's son, the son, and the chief slave. Polygamy is tolerated by this people to the greatest extent. The King's allowance is 3,333 wives, and the full compliment is always kept up.

One great source of revenue to the King is the traffic in negro slaves. While the mission was at Coomassie only about four months, one thousand slaves left that capital to embark in two Spanish schooners then hovering on the coast.

So long as the sale of their prisoners, as Slaves, is tolerated in this people, by this country, the Slave Trade can never be effectually suppressed—a circumstance which calls for the attention of the advocates for the abolition of Slavery.

Foreign.

[*By late arrivals at New-York and Philadelphia.*]

An article dated St. Petersburgh, May 15, says—"Our differences with the United States of North America, respecting the North Western Coast of the American continent, are now settled, by the exertions of the Diplomatic Commissioners nominated for that purpose, to the entire satisfaction of the respective states, whose relations are placed on the most friendly footing."

The differences between the British government of Bombay and the Birman empire, were likely to be settled.

The treaty has been published between Great Britain and Prussia, stipulating "a reciproeal abrogation of all discriminating and countervailing duties which were demanded and levied upon the ships or productions of either nation in the ports of the other."

Vessels which had left Alexandria, in Egypt, on the 25th April, brought no further intelligence respecting events at Cairo. At Alexandria the Pacha's armaments continued, but up to that day, not a man had been embarked. In the vicinity of Cairo, and even among the Pacha's troops, the plague raged in a terrible manner.

The Blossom sloop of war, from South America, arrived in England, brought about two millions sterling in specie, for British merchants.

The advices from Madrid reached the last week in May. All parties in Spain were greatly dissatisfied with the act of amnesty, so called. Proscription and confusion continued. A committee, formed by the government at Madrid, were occupied, night and day, in preparing catalogues of prohibited books.

The Greek General, Odysseus, at the request of an English gentleman, has ordered an ancient temple of Athens, to be converted into a museum; and great efforts were said to be making to obtain a fine collection of antiquities. God preserve the collection from the approach of the Turks! The Greek committee in London had received information from the Prince Mavrocordato that all parties in Greece were united, and that the legislative body and executive enjoyed the full confidence of the nation.

London, June 6.—An express from Paris arrived yesterday, bringing the Etoile, dated on the 4th inst. from which it appears that the French Ministers have been unexpectedly beaten in the Chamber of Peers, where the financial law was rejected by a majority considerably larger than could have been anticipated. What makes this rejection the more remarkable was, that it was preceded by a speech from M. De Villele, in which he had declared his intention to establish an institution to enable annuitants of or above £40 sterling yearly dividend, to invest their capital at a fixed rate of interest. This proposition proved of no avail, and the project was rejected by a majority of one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fourteen. All the other propositions, founded on the first, were likewise put to vote and rejected, and the Chamber adjourned, without fixing the day of the next meeting.

The rejection of the project had occasioned an immediate fall in the Rents of above 2 per cent. At the time the express left, they were down as low as 102f. 10c. They had begun at 104f. 25c. Various reports were, of course, in circulation, and, among other things, it was said that a change of ministers would be the first consequence of this defeat. We believe, however, that the best informed parties do not apprehend this result.

There are yet no arrivals from Western Africa, and consequently the fate of Sir C. Macarthy, and the state of the Ashantee war, remained in uncertainty.

Letters from Corfu to the 5th of May were received yesterday, by gentlemen connected with the Greek government, which bring the most satisfactory intelligence as to the state of Greece. The submission of Colocotroni to the will of the government is confirmed, and he has been appointed to the command of Patras, against which he is marching his forces.

Greenock, June 1.—The competition among the steam boats running between the Clyde and Belfast, just now, is such, that the voyage may be made for only *five-pence!* In consequence, we have been visited by crowds from the sister kingdom. The Swift alone last night brought over three hundred passengers.

MR. GRAHAM'S ÆRIAL EXCURSION.

On Wednesday last Mr. Graham made another ascent in his balloon, accompanied by Mrs. Graham. The place fixed upon to ascend from was White Conduit House, near London. The fatal result of the recent attempt of Mr. Harris had thrown about the present a degree of interest which would not otherwise have attended it, and the number of spectators was commensurately great. From eleven o'clock in the morning, great crowds were hastening to the scene of action, and by 3 the gardens were nearly filled with respectable company, and the concourse of people outside was immense. In every direction, as far as the eye could reach, the crowd was as dense as it was possible to be, and the roofs of the houses which commanded a view of the gardens, were covered with spectators. About a quarter before 5 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Graham came from the tavern, and ascended the stage amid loud plaudits.—Mr. Graham was dressed in a suit of black, and wore a cap, and his lady was attired in a pelisse and bonnet of white satin. She seemed in delicate health, but perfectly collected, and conversed cheerfully with those about her while the final preparations were making. At twenty-five minutes past 5, Mr. and Mrs. Graham entered the car, and the suspending cords having been brought up and lashed to the balloon, his friends meanwhile holding it down, and every thing being ready, Mr. Graham gave the word, and the balloon was let go. It ascended only 5 or 6 yards, and then lowered to the ground, and there were apprehensions that it would come in contact with a row of houses adjoining the garden; but a long rope had been attached to the car, which was held by those upon the stage, and they pulled with all their strength, cleared it of the houses, and it ascended steadily and majestically. Mr. and Mrs. Graham stood up in the car, and bowed repeatedly to the crowd below, and the cheering was loud and hearty. The balloon proceeded rather slowly in a southwesterly direction, and it had not arrived at a great altitude, when Mr. Graham discharged a quantity of ballast, and this he repeated several times before the balloon disappeared. The atmosphere was much clouded, and the balloon, after 12 minutes in sight, entered a dense cloud, and was lost to the view. It is impossible to conceive a finer ascent.

The aeronauts descended at Cuckfield, in Sussex, 40 miles from London, at five minutes before 7 o'clock, having been exactly 1 hour and 20 minutes on their voyage. Soon after starting, they got into a dense cloud, which had such an effect on them, as almost to prevent their hearing each other talk. They alighted in a field belonging to Mr. Browne, a farmer, who rendered every assistance. The thermometer at a quarter past 6 was at freezing point, at half past 6 so low as 20.—They arrived in Poland street at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, from whence they instantly proceeded to White Conduit Gardens. Both Mr. and Mrs. Graham were in good health and spirits.

It is a singular coincidence, that the moment Mr. Graham's balloon passed over Tottenham-court-road, the mourners of Mr. Harris were returning from St. James's burial-ground where they had just deposited the remains of that unfortunate adventurer.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

FROM GREECE.

A gentleman of this city has favored us with a letter from his friend, who left here in January last. It is dated "*Island of Samos, April 25th*, 1824." We have made the following extracts:

"I left Smyrna on the 12th instant, and we were four days in getting as far as the Island of Scio, and being becalmed off the town, I had an opportunity of seeing again the ruined state of that unfortunate place. The walls of the houses, being built of stone, still remain upright, and a person who had not landed might easily say the town is still existing, but on a close examination with a spy glass, you can see that the insides are all burnt. I could, however, distinguish many new buildings, which were not existing when I visited the Island two years ago. The poor Sciots are beginning to return to their abandoned and ruined property, and are generally well treated by the Turks.

This Island is prepared to receive the Turks whenever they think proper to come, and in fact appear to wish for them. The south side of the Island is so well fortified that it would be impossible for any fleet to pass, and so we have very little to fear for the safety of the Island. The inhabitants capable of bearing arms, have arms and ammunition plenty.—This Island, I suppose, could muster from 18,000 to 20,000 men, and men they really are, large and accustomed to fatigue. The Island is very mountainous. The principal productions are wine and oil, the greater part of which are sent to Russia, and some to France and Italy. The flavor of the wine is sweet, of which I suppose the whole Island produces 2,000,000 gallons. The oil is considered the best of the Levant oils, the produce being about 400,000 gallons. The Greeks are generally very fond of the Americans, and when I arrived here they manifested great pleasure at seeing us, and told us that they felt proud at having us amongst them. I told what we were doing for them in America, at which they seemed delighted. I heard to day that the Pacha of Egypt had met with a great misfortune. A large fortress near Cairo blew up, with 5000 men, who were all destroyed. I also learn that Colocotroni, who was at the head of the rebellious party, has been made prisoner, and that the Senate is likely to regain its former strength, by the patriotic zeal of Mavrocordato, the President, who is really a man of great merit. All differences are now about to be settled, and the affairs begin to assume a more favorable aspect. Their Senate is composed of sixty members; the three first officers are elected every year. Their constitution is very similar to our own. As to the inhabitants of this Island, I cannot do better than to refer you to the voyages of Anacharsis, where you will find their ancient character portrayed, from which they have not deviated in the least. There always exists a jealousy between the rich and poor. A few days ago there was a great disturbance in the village of Vathe, where I am at present. Several young men, say about sixty, of those who had been banished from the Island on account of some disturbance, landed in the night, and came up to town with the intention of setting it on fire. They set fire to the Governor's house, which contained a great quantity of gunpowder. It blew up, but luckily the Governor escaped. The inhabitants drove them off, after diminishing their number to 14 or 15 men. I left all quiet at Smyrna. The Greeks have gained confidence, and pass and repass unmolested.

I learn that the Turkish fleet has left Constantinople, and many say they intend to attack Samos with a great force. The inhabitants do not appear the least alarmed, but rather to wish to see the Turkish fleet, and, in fact, I should think the Turks had better let them alone, as from the manner in which the shores of the Island are fortified, it would be very difficult for them to effect a landing."

Boston July 19.

Capt. Rich, arrived yesterday, at quarantine, spoke, June 21, lat. 36, 28, long. 34, 22, the English schr. Pitchard, Wilcox, of London, and 9 weeks from Cape Coast Castle, and received a letter from the Captain, containing information, that the natives (Ashantees) were butchering all the Europeans, and that the cause of the disturbances was the issuing of orders by the Governor, Sir Charles M'Carthy, to form the natives into a militia, and put them under military discipline, which orders they refused to obey. Sir Charles immediately proceeded to Elmina, thinking that his presence would awe them into subjection, but found they continued refractory. He then put himself at the head of the few Europeans he could muster, and marched against them; but the villany of the agent for military stores, in robbing the cartridges of their contents and filling them with rubbish, was the cause of Sir C. and his party, being entirely defeated, and all of them butchered—the natives, directly after the battle, having struck their heads off. Among the slain was Mr. Jones, the owner of the schooner. They then proceeded to butcher all the remaining Europeans, and every one friendly to them.

Cause of War.—The bone of contention between the British and Algerines is said to be the flag hoisted, on the Consul's town as well as his country house. The British insist on this arrangement, and the Algerines sturdidly refuse to comply, it never having been their custom to suffer Christian and Mahometan colours to be displayed in any of their towns,—every other terms proposed they readily accede to.

The Dey is represented as a stubborn determined sort of a fellow—though somewhat pusillanimous, as he declined to receive Capt. Spencer, of the British navy, with his sidearms, when an interview was solicited. The captain on his part being equally obstinate, was under the necessity of returning without seeing his Highness as he would not appear out of his proper uniform. His Highness keeps himself closely immured in his palace which is fortified with three tier of cannon; and what is singular is that he has not stirred out of it since his accession to the Government in 1817. *Phil. Gaz.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

On Friday last a judgment was pronounced in the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county of Philadelphia, by their President, Judge Hallowell, in the case of an insolvent debtor who applied for the benefit of the acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided—in which some principles highly important to creditors and debtors were discussed, and respecting which it would be very useful that the sentiments of that court, having exclusive jurisdiction of the subject, should be extensively known throughout the whole community.

The opinion of the Court was:—

1. That an assignment made by a debtor, without calling a meeting of his creditors—or without their consent—to a person or persons of his own choice, especially if to a relation or to a person or persons of little or no property, standing, or weight of character, may be considered, if the circumstances warrant it, as fraudulent and void, and that the debtor, if he afterwards is obliged to apply for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws, may on that ground have his petition rejected, and be remanded to prison.

2. That an assignment made by a debtor, without calling a meeting of his creditors, without their privity and consent, and without any exhibition of his affairs—*stipulating for a release, and excluding those who do not execute it within a limited time*—may be considered, under circumstances such as the court may deem indicative of a fraudulent intention, null and void—and that the petition of a debtor who has made such an assignment may be rejected, and he be refused the benefit of the acts and sent to prison.

3. That an assignment made to *two jointly*—if only delivered to, and accepted by *one*, is void, and of no effect; and that if such an assignment be put on record by the debtor, and held out to the world as a good assignment to *two*, it may, under proper circumstances, be considered as evidence of fraud, and will deprive the debtor of the benefit of the insolvent acts.

4. That an assignment, even if good on the face of it, may be rendered null, void, and of no effect, if it appears that the *assignor* himself was the real efficient man who transacted the business under it, and the *assignee* a mere ostensible person acting under him, and by his direction; and that such conduct may deprive a debtor of the benefit of the acts of assembly aforesaid. *Poulson.*

REGULATION OF WEIGHTS AND TARES.

It is important that country merchants and traders should be made acquainted with an important regulation entered into by the body of Grocers of the city and county of Philadelphia, and approved of, and agreed to be adopted as a general rule by the Chamber of Commerce. The greatest deviation from the old rule, is the introduction of the decimal 100lb instead of the old system of cwts. and qrs. We present the proceedings entire, to show how far, and to what articles the new regulations extend. *Lancaster Gazette.*

Chamber of Commerce of the City of Philadelphia.

At a meeting of the Chamber held on the 13th inst. to take into consideration a proposition of the body of Grocers of the city and county of Philadelphia, having for its object a more liberal system of tares and allowances on gross articles, and the regulation of weights and drafts:—The following system was adopted, and is to be considered established for the government of sellers and purchasers in this port and market; to take effect from the 2d day of August next.

1. That Sugar, Rice, Cocoa, Copperas, Alum, Brimstone, Shot, Lead, and all other articles heretofore sold by the cwt. (112 lbs.) shall hereafter be sold by the decimal (100 lbs.)

2. That articles of domestic manufacture or country produce shall in all cases be subject to actual tare, and no charge shall be made for *original* packages containing such articles.

3. That tares on the succeeding articles shall be allowed as follows:

Sugar in hhds. and tierces of 12 lb. per 100lb.
American flour bbls. 22lb. each. (Cuba) boxes 15lb. per 100lb., bags and all other bagages the actual tare.

Coffee in American flour bbls. 20lb. each; single linen, gunny, or grass bags, 2lb. per 100lb. All other packages the actual tare.

Pepper, in single linen or gunny bags, 2lb. per 100lb. All other packages the actual tare.

Pimento, in linen bags 3lb. per 100lb. All other packages the actual tare.

Rice in tierces and half tierces, 10lb. per 100.

Copperas, in hhds: 10lb. per 100lb. All other packages the actual tare.

Green teas, in quarter chests 12lb. each; half chests 12lb. each. All other packages the actual tare.

Souchong teas, in quarter chests 22lb. each. All other packages the actual tare.

Cassia, in matts, 9lb. per 100lb. in boxes and all other packages the actual tare.

Indigo, Alum, Ginger, Brimstone, Nutmeg, Mace, Cloves, Almonds, Cheese, Soap, Candles, Chocolate, Cocoa Currants, Figs, Prunes, Starch and all other articles the actual tare.

4. That no allowances for drafts as hitherto claimed, on Sugars in hogsheads and other gross articles, shall in any case be made, and that they are to be considered as totally abolished.

Attest, JOHN VAUGHAN, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, 15th July, 1824.

Faithfulness of the Dog.—To the many instances of faithfulness in this affectionate animal, we think one which happened near this place on Monday morning last, is well worth adding.

Mr. Matthias Orndroff, of Menallen township, was crossing a field, about a quarter of a mile distant from his house, when he was attacked by a very vicious bull. The animal raised him with his horns, and threw him, he supposes, about 15 or 16 feet upon a fence; and as he was falling, was caught by the bull, and pressed against the fence by his horns. In this situation, he was held until he found his strength gradually weakning—and was nearly exhausted, when his dog, who had heard his first cry, came running from the house, one-fourth of a mile distant, to his assistance, and immediately attacked the animal, and relieved his master from this dreadful situation. Mr. O. has received but one serious wound, which is a very deep one in the thigh, where the animal first struck him. In all probability, had it not been for the watchfulness and speed of his faithful dog, he must have soon been deprived of life. *Gettysb. Cent.*

If *Toasts* be any criterion by which to judge of popularity,—and the caucus prints appear to think they are, for they are selecting and publishing those in favor of their candidate,—General Jackson must receive five votes in this state for one [illegible] other candidates.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1824.

Apprentices' Library

☞A meeting of the Apprentices' Library Company, will be held at Mr. Croteau's, to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock, when an Election for Directors will take place. July 30.

The 1000 dollar Note, for which, as we stated last week, Mr. Hays offered a reward of $50, has been recovered. It had been stolen from Cooper by a fellow named Walker, who was yesterday tried before our Mayor's Court, convicted of the larceny, and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

We understand that the democratic conferees from different counties of this district, who met in the town of Butler, on Wednesday last, put James S. Stevenson, Esq. of this city, and Robert Moore, Esq. of Beaver, in nomination for Congress.—Mr. Moore, it will be recollected, was nominated by a meeting of the friends of Mr. Crawford, in April last, a candidate for presidential elector.

Great exertions have lately been used by Mr. Crawford's friends to create a belief that their chief was rising, and the Hero of Orleans sinking, in the public estimation. Reports, that "a reaction had commenced in Pennsylvania," that Jackson's popularity was declining, and, indeed, that he was about to be abandoned for the presidency, and run on the Adams ticket for vice-president, were simultaneously set afloat in divers places. All these were brought to bear upon the public here, in aid of a county meeting, called by Judges Shaler and Pentland, to elect delegates to a "new convention" at Harrisburgh. Well—this great, general *County Meeting* took place on Wednesday last, in pursuance of long-continued newspaper, and widely disseminated handbill notice, and consisted, we are assured, of the *prodigious* number of *nineteen Crawfordites!*—Does this afford any evidence of William H. Crawford's *increasing* popularity? If we mistake not, the enemies party last winter mustered, in some of their city meetings, as many men, as on this occasion, they could raise from both city and county.

The meeting appointed four delegates, viz: Messrs. Penland, Burke, J. S. Riddle, and Courtney.

The twenty-eight electoral candidates, last winter nominated at Harrisburgh, have accepted their nominations, and individually pledged themselves in writing to vote for Jackson and Calhoun.

It was some time since surmised in the National Intelligencer, that the address adopted by a meeting at Union-Town, in favor of Messrs. Crawford and Gallatin, was from the pen of the latter gentleman. Though the Intelligencer ought to have been considered the best authority for any thing relating to the caucus party, yet we could not bring ourselves to believe that Mr. Gallatin would consent to become the trumpeter of his own praises, and we forebore to propagate the suggestion. It appears, however, that the Intelligencer was right. The last Brownsville Spy informs us, that the fact of Mr. Gallatin's being the author has been confirmed by two respectable gentlemen, one of whom acted as chairman of the meeting. The address was produced and read, and the plan of the meeting concerted, at a dinner party at Mr. Gallatin's own house, some weeks previous to the meeting!

The election for members of the Louisiana legislature took place on the 5th instant: we have not heard the result. The contest was between the friends of Jackson and Clay; and as the choice of presidential electors is vested in the legislature, this election will show to which candidate for president the five votes of Louisiana will be given.

The President has not yet designated a successor to Mr. Edwards, as Minister to Mexico. Th. U. P. Charlton, a member of the Georgia Bar, is a candidate for the appointment. The Louisville Post states, on authority of a member of Congress, that Mr. *Edwards* is remaining at Washington City for remittances from home to enable him to refund to the government the money advanced to him on account of salary and outfit.

De Witt Clinton was nominated a candidate for Governor of the state of New-York, by a large public meeting held at Buffalo, on the 17th inst. The meeting had been convened to choose a delegate to a convention to nominate a governor at Utica; "but, aware of the corrupt combinations that too often mark the history of conventions, the people determined to leave no discretionary power in the hands of their delegate, but to make him the bearer of their will, definitely expressed."

When the girls and boys of the Pawtucket Cotton Factories made a stand for wages, and refused to work at rates usual at other factories, the anti-tariff writers instanced the circumstance as a proof of the bad effects of the tariff system, and said they had told us what the consequences would be of encouraging domestic manufactures—mobs and combinations would follow. "Wisdom is justified of her children," and these men do well to take credit for all the foresight which their second-sight may discover in their arguments. It would have been a credit to their sagacity however, if they had predicted truly what was to befal in their own case. They said commerce must inevitably languish, and, as a consequence of this, that ship-building, a branch of business immensely advantageous to the country, would at once be destroyed. So far from this being the result, ship-building seems never to have been so actively carried on as since the enactment of the tariff, and the opposers of that measure were scarcely done lecturing its friends upon the turn-out of the cotton-weavers of Pawtucket, when out turned the ship-carpenters of Philadelphia, for higher wages! The ship-builders had previously received a dollar and a half a day, but raised their price to two dollars. We are really glad that the commerce of the country justifies this increase.

The Flour Market in Philadelphia has been brisk for a week or two, tho' prices have not risen above five dollars and twenty-five cents per barrel. It is said a prospect of a market in Spain, owing to a failure of the crops there, has caused the present demand. The harvest throughout the United States has been so very abundant, that a foreign market, which should afford even a moderate price for our surplus bread stuffs, would be of immense advantage to the country. It may be of importance for our farmers to prepare early for market.

Doddridge's Notes.—We perceive by the Western Post, that the "Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the Western parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, from the year 1763 to 1783, together with a view of the state of society and manners of the first settlers of the Western Country, by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Doddridge," has just been published at Wellsburgh, in a volume of 316 pages. This work, if executed in a manner at all worthy the subject, cannot but be highly interesting to the citizens of the West. The Post informs us that Noah Zane, Esq. of Wheeling, has been for some time engaged in collecting materials for a history of Indian Wars in this section of country. We are glad of this, as perhaps no man in the western country has had a better opportunity to procure correct materials for such a work than Mr. Zane. His father and uncles, who were very intelligent men, took an active part in our early border wars.

A superb Project.—A memorial was last winter presented to Congress, and is intended to be renewed next winter by L. A. Tarascon, of Shipping-Port, Ky. on behalf of himself and others, for leave to make a wagon road from the Missouri river to the river Columbia. They offer to make it "without any disbursements from the treasury but those which may be absolutely wanted, from time to time, for the extinguishment of the Indian titles to a belt of land, one hundred miles wide, for the whole length of the road." The road to commence on the Missouri, near the 43d degree of N. latitude, and extend to the Mexican frontier, in lat. 42, and thence to the navigable waters of the Multnomah, the most southern branch of the Columbia. The advantages of a road between the points mentioned, there can be no doubt, would be very great. The projector says it would secure to our country an immense trade in fur, now carried on through Canada; open a market for our merchandise among the Indians; encourage the settlement of the country; destroy the British influence over the savages; support our naval and military establishments at the Bay of Columbia; aid our commerce with the Asiatic countries, &c. Such a road ought certainly to be made, and we hope Mr. Tarascon will be induced to undertake it, but at a less expense than a belt so broad and so long.

Theological Debate.—A public debate, which continued for several days, has just terminated in Philadelphia, on the point whether "a part of the human race will be eternally damned, or the whole ultimately saved." The discussion took place in the Universalist Church, between the Rev. Mr. M'Calla, a Presbyterian of Kentucky, and the Rev. Mr. Kneeland, a Universalist of Philadelphia. A large audience attended, and, it is said, some of them cheered or hissed the speakers as their observations pleased or displeased them. The debate was taken down, and is to be published. It will be remembered that Mr. M'Calla is the clergyman who debated the question of Infant Baptism with Mr. Campbell, in Ohio, last winter.

Lord Byron.—The Dublin Evening Post gives a long and very minute statement of the "cause of the separation of Lord and Lady Byron." It was,—to make a long story short, and supposing it to be true, which is questionable,—jealousy, excited in the mind of Lady B. by a female *confidante*, who, the account says, took every opportunity to misrepresent to her the conduct of Lord B. His lordship was one of the committee of Drury Lane Theatre, and was one day visited, on business relating to the Theatre, by Mrs. Mardyn, a beautiful actress. During her stay, a storm of rain came on, and Lady B. refusing her carriage for the actress to ride home in, Lord B. invited her to dine with them. This roused the indignation of Lady B. to such a pitch that she immediately fled, declaring, as she left the apartment, "I leave you forever!" She stepped into her carriage, and drove to her father's.

Battle of the Boyne.—The anniversary of this battle was celebrated by a party of Irish Protestants in New-York. They paraded with drum and fife, and becoming disorderly, excited the ire of a number of Catholics, who formed an opposition party, and a furious battle ensued, which resulted in sundry broken heads and bloody noses. Thirty-three of the rioters were taken and bound over to be tried for assault and battery. This has been a most disgraceful transaction.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FACTS AGAINST ASSERTIONS.

The few papers in Pennsylvania favorable to the election of William H. Crawford, have, for the last three months, been filled to overflowing with assertions that a reaction is taking place in this state. The editors of these papers do not expect, perhaps they do not even intend, that these assertions should produce any effect in this state. They endeavor, however, by bold and reiterated falsehoods, to induce the people of other states to suppose that Crawford is really gaining strength here. We assure the friends of Jackson in other states, that the caucus party in this, is daily decreasing. We do not, however, wish our friends to rely upon our mere assertion—we will state incontrovertible facts.

About five weeks ago, notice was published in the Statesman, calling upon the friends of Crawford, in Allegheny county, to assemble at the Court-House, in this city, on last Wednesday, to choose delegates to a Harrisburgh Convention; this notice was continued in every Statesman; the meeting was held on the morning of one of our market days, when a vast number of people are gathered from all parts of the county; the meeting was held at eleven o'clock, (our market hours extend to two o'clock, P. M.) the meeting was held at the Court-House, within fifty yards of the market-house and market-people; runners were despatched in all directions, and the bell was rung, to collect the friends of the caucus—yet with all these advantages, happy arrangements and great exertions, they could collect—according to *their own account*, but *thirty* caucusites—spectators say *twenty*—and a very respectable individual who counted them says, *just nineteen*.

Messrs. Enoch and Breckenridge, disapproving the aristocratic spirit which prompts a few designing individuals to resist and suppress the voice of the majority, declined attending.

We ask our readers abroad, could a more decisive expression of the public sentiment against the caucus be expected or wished? We will, however, mention one other fact, which must convince even a political sceptic. Mr. Forward, who attended the congressional caucus, and who is acknowledged by all parties to be weatherwise, and particularly attentive to the changes in the political atmosphere, has abandoned the caucus as a sinking ship, and clings to Gen. Jackson. And even James S. Stevenson, the caucus candidate for congress, and a zealous friend of Crawford, is ready and willing and able to give an a caucus, and is not unwilling to be considered a "indirection" to the purport of his letters in favor of friend of Jackson—*by Jackson's friends.*

A MATTER-OF-FACT MAN.

Atlantic and Pacific Canal!—The editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette says, that the connexion of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a Canal, a project hitherto looked upon as the waking dream of the philosopher, he has now "reason to believe, is easy of accomplishment, and on the verge of execution." He has lately conversed with a gentleman of science from Colombia, who has made surveys of the country, and is of opinion that a communication between the two oceans, by the lake Nicaragua or the river Chagres, in the Isthmus of Darien, is totally impracticable, but is confident that it may easily be accomplished a little further south, by the rivers Atrato and St. Juan de Chirambira. This route he describes as follows:

"The Atrato, taking its rise about the middle of the fifth degree of the north latitude, and of the 77th of longitude west from London, runs smoothly and not rapidly, nearly a north course about five hundred miles, till it empties itself into the Gulf of Darien, one hundred miles south-west of Carthagena. In the whole of its course it is clear of obstruction of any kind, with deep water except, on its bar, which has only seven feet, but this is fully sufficient for large steam-boat navigation.

"The St. Juan de Chirambira also has its rise about five hundred miles in the interior, but takes a different direction from the Atrato, and empties itself into the Pacific at Chirambira Bay, where there is a good harbor. This river is also of easy navigation, with deep water, and in running its course it approaches within four miles of the Atrato, at about eighty miles from the head of the latter, the ground between being a dead level—so much so, that the overflowing of either river inundates the intervening plain, and on such occasions boats have actually passed from one river to the other.

"Thus a canal of four miles, to the cutting of which there is neither the obstruction of rock, river nor mountain, unites the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans for all the important uses of large steam-boat navigation!

"Should a particular branch of the Atrato be used, near to the place of the proposed junction, locks in some places would be necessary; but whatever route may be fixed upon, the work presents neither natural difficulty, nor the necessity of a very large expenditure, whilst the consequences promise to be such, in utility and magnitude, as to defy calculation."

The opening of this communication will belong exclusively to the government of Colombia, within whose territory it is embraced. "A canal such as this, the editor observes, must, in a short period after its completion, change the whole face of commerce, open sources of wealth hitherto unknown, turn trade into channels now unexplored or unthought of, and finally expand the mind, meliorate the condition, and improve the moral state of man." If it be so easy of accomplishment as represented, we marvel that it has remained so long unessayed.

OHIO JACKSONIAN CONVENTION.

The delegates from different sections of the state of Ohio, assembled at Columbus on the 14th inst. to form an electoral ticket, friendly to the election of *General Andrew Jackson*, as President, and *John C. Calhoun*, as Vice-President of the United States, unanimously agreed on the following, viz:

Robert Lucas, of	Pike county
Benjamin Jones,	Wayne
Wm. Piatt,	Hamilton
Joseph Hough,	Butler
Philip Gunkle,	Montgomery
Thomas Gillaspie,	Greene
Robert Morrison,	Adams
Valentine Keffer,	Pickaway
Joseph Barker,	Washington
George Trout,	Perry
John M'Elvain,	Franklin
George Sharp,	Belmont
John Patterson,	Jefferson
George M. Cook,	Columbiana
William Raya,	Trumbull
Hugh M'Fall,	Richland

And thereupon it was *Resolved*, That *Caleb Atwater, Jos. M. Hayes*, and *Elijah Hayward, Esqs.* be a committee of correspondence, and that they have power to fill any vacancies which may occur in the aforesaid ticket.

Resolved, That said committee be requested to prepare and publish a suitable address for the state of Ohio, on the approaching Presidential election.

THOMAS RIGDON, Chairman.
H. H. LEAVITT, Secretary.

From the United States Gazette.

The Democratic Press says that "it is expected that the Federal Journals would defend the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and President Monroe." We were not before aware that federal journals stood so high in public estimation—we knew they deserved praise and we feel much gratified in receiving it. The Democratic Press *has* pronounced the Hartford Convention a treasonable meeting—Gen. Jackson in the warmth of feelings *wrote* about trying the members of that Convention, by the second article of war, and the Democratic Press says, "it is to be expected that the federal papers would defend that correspondence"—Gen. Jackson says that we ought to follow the advice of Washington, in promoting the security and prosperity of the Union, and the Democratic Press says, "it is to be expected that the federal journals would defend that correspondence"—Gen Jackson, in his correspondence, declares that a love of country should be paramount to *party* affections, and that the man who has never given a single reason for impeaching his integrity or patriotism, who has sacrificed ease and competence for the sake of his country, and who has endeavored by every honorable means to defend her rights, is entitled to public gratitude; and the Democratic Press says that "it is to be expected that the federal Journals would defend *that* correspondence." It would seem then that it is expected (and we trust that such an expectation will not be vain) that the federal journals will defend all that is patriotic, virtuous and fair—while the radical journals are to be looked to, for tergiversation, private interest, and party proscription. It is an inference, Mr. Binns, fairly deducible from your assertions, and which you will probably, in nine cases out of ten, find correct.

The only argument used by the friends of the caucus candidates against Gen. Jackson is, that he is a military man; true—he fought in the war of the revolution when a mere youth to obtain the independence of his country; and, in war of 1812, he acted a most conspicuous part for the maintenance of those liberties which he assisted in achieving. But did any one ever charge him with ever being engaged *in stirring up a civil war or insurrection?*

Brownsville Spy.

Foreign.

From the New-York Evening Post, July 22.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Our London, Liverpool, and Provincial papers, by the Panthea, bring intelligence to the evening of the 11th June. The most prominent article relates to

FRANCE.—It was expected that the rejection by the chamber of peers of the financial project of ministers, would have led to the dismissal of its author, M. de Villele. Instead of this we have the retirement of Chateaubriand, who appears to have been called on in a very unceremonious manner to resign the charge of foreign affairs, the portfolio belonging to which was committed to Villele until a successor to the ex-minister was named. The Courier Francais gives the following curious particulars of this unlooked for occurrence:

"M. de Chateaubriand, on repairing yesterday to the Tuilleries, found, it is said, the doors, which used to open at his approach, shut against him; silence and solitude prevailed during his passage, which used to be through an eager crowd. Before he could comprehend the meaning of this melancholy change, a Huissier approached and informed him, that a packet to his address had been carried to his hotel. M. de Chateaubriand hastened home, and found the letter announcing his destiny. A grand dinner, which was to take place the same day, was immediately countermanded. M. de Chateaubriand quitted, at the same time, the hotel of the ministry, to the great disappointment of all those whom curiosity or malice brought in the evening to see how the ex minister would bear his disgrace."

The dismissal of Chateaubriand is said to have been caused by his silence in the chamber of peers, when the financial bill was under consideration, and it was said would be followed by others of his friends. Villele was expected to be made a duke, and, in order to strengthen his party, the creation of forty new peers was to be added to the list. Great changes were also expected to be made in the corps of ambassadors.

From a London paper.

A terrible explosion has taken place in Sir William Congrieve's Rocket Manufactory. One of the workmen in nailing up a case, struck a blow which caused a spark of fire that instantly ignited the rocket, and communicated to a number of others, which blew up, and forced the roof off the house. The two men who were at work were horribly scorched, and the ruins of the building fell upon them. The roofs of the adjoining building, were shaken off, and the shock was so violent, that the workmen, (of whom there are fifteen) at first imagined it to proceed from the powder and rocket Magazines. On the two men being taken from the ruins, they were found to be in a state of insensibility; their heads were scorched and swollen in a shocking manner. The rockets fortunately burst in the air, as, had they fallen on the buildings, the whole would have been destroyed.—One rocket ploughed up the ground to a very considerable depth.

Obituary.

Pittsburgh, July 28th, 1824.

Departed this life, on Tuesday morning, the 27th inst. about 7 o'clock, at the house of Col. John Ramsay of this city, Mrs. NANCY I. FINDLAY, consort of the Honorable William Findlay, late Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Her funeral was preceded by the Rev. Messrs. Herron, Swift, Patterson, Sen. Patterson, Jr. Black, Hopkins;—by Physicians—Messrs. Agnew, Stevenson, Mowry, Gazzam, &c.

Carriers—Messrs. Riddle, Shaler, Baldwin, M'Donald, Lowry, Barker, Enoch, M'Candless.

Pall bearers—Ladies—Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Thaw, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Agnew, Mrs. Mason, and Mrs. Herron.

And followed, as mourners, by Gov. Findlay and two sons,—Col. Ramsay and family, as relatives,—together with a very numerous concourse of the most respectable inhabitants of this city.

Public Dinner to Mr. Baldwin.

THOSE Gentlemen who have subscribed to the *Public Dinner*, of which the Hon. HENRY BALDWIN has been invited to partake, are informed that dinner will be on the table at the house of Col. Ramsay, on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock, precisely.

James Arthurs,
Benj. Bakewell,
Felix Brunot,
Alex. M'Clurg,
Christopher Magee,
A. S. T. Mountain, } *Committee.*

Gentlemen who may still wish to subscribe, will find subscription papers in the hands of each member of the Committee.

July 30.

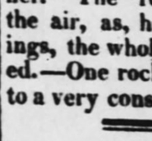
Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

A STATED MEETING of the Stockholders will be held at the Warehouse on *Tuesday, the 3d of August*, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

GEO. G. WRIGHT, See'y.

July 30—1t.

VINEGAR.



50 BARRELS of first rate *CIDER VINEGAR* FOR SALE.

A few Barrels of
White Field Beans.
Inquire of
Geo. Miltenberger.

July 30, 1824.—3t

Good News for the West!!

$10,000.

NO. 3731, in the 2d Class of the University Lottery of Maryland, which came up, on the 13th inst. the splendid Prize of $10,000 was sold at *Tryon's Lucky Office*, to Messrs. Dale & Clark, of Columbia, Tennessee, and *Tryon* has already forwarded a check for the amount, and would be happy to have an opportunity of being as prompt with more of his western friends.

July 23, 1824—3t.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

Cure for the Rheumatism.

WM. COCHRANE, 273 Water street, was severely afflicted with the Rheumatism; he was not able to walk without a stick, and his pain was so great as to prevent him from taking any rest for a week; he was recommended to Lee's Medicine Store, for Hamilton's Essence of Mustard, half a bottle of which cured him in two days, after using the Oppodeldoc and other things without experiencing any relief: any person, by calling on him, may be satisfied as to the correctness of this statement.

New-York, June 2d, 1824.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Gives great relief in consumptive coughs, is a cure for the whooping cough, and speedily removes coughs and colds.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

They are particularly efficacious in carrying off gross humors and eruptions, should no worms exist in the body.

New-York, June 7th, 1824.

Mrs. H. Lee,—Last summer my son, an infant of 16 months old, was afflicted with severe sickness for twenty-five weeks. An eminent physician was employed, who endeavored, though in vain, to afford relief. The physician finally pronounced it consumption, and declared he could do no more. Every one who saw the child, considered it as a hopeless case, and my wife felt assured in her mind that it could not recover. At this time I returned from London, after an absence of eight or nine months—I was shocked at the sight of the child, whose bones were almost through the skin. Happily I recollected some cases in which I had known HAMILTON'S WORM LOZENGES to have been successfully used, and especially in the case of a daughter of mine, about seven years since. I bought the Lozenges and gave them to the child; in one day he was astonishingly changed for the better; one more dose brought away many long worms, and the child began to mend fast. A third dose was given after the proper interval, as per direction, which effectually cleansed his bowels, and the child is now in a state of perfect health and vigor. (Signed)

CHARLES CLARK, No. 12, Front st.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is an invaluable medicine for nervous complaints

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Which give immediate relief in the most severe instances.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, to amend the appetite, and to remove habitual costiveness.

Certificate of Mr. Wm Devenny.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head aches or costiveness rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head-ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Your's, &c. WM DEVENNY,
145, Cherry st. New-York.

Hahn's German Eye Water,

For diseases of the eyes: many have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Hahn's German Corn Plaster,

For corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

Restorative Powder,

For the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, and preserves the enamel from decay.

Damask Lip Salve.

The Genuine Persian Lotion,

Removes blemishes from the face and skin of every kind, particularly pimples, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, &c.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

The above Medicines are sold, Wholesale and Retail, at Lee's Family Medicine Store, No. 46, Maiden Lane, New-York. A liberal discount will be allowed to country purchasers.

SOLD ALSO BY

HORNER & CLAYLAND,

At their Wholesale & Retail Drug Store,

Corner of Market and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

July 30—1m.

DOCTOR SOMERBY,

DENTIST,

WILL attend to the duties of his profession for a short time, at the Pittsburgh Hotel. Ladies requesting his services, will be attended at their dwellings.

July 23—tf.

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE

Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,

And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity.)

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1824.

Apprentices' Library

☞A meeting of the Apprentices' Library Company, will be held at Mr. Crossan's, to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock, when an Election for Directors will take place. July 30.

The 1000 *dollar Note*, for which, as we stated last week, Mr. Hays offered a reward of $50, has been recovered. It had been stolen from Cooper by a fellow named Walker, who was yesterday tried before our Mayor's Court, convicted of the larceny, and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

We understand that the democratic conferees from different counties of this district, who met in the town of Butler, on Wednesday last, put James S. Stevenson, Esq. of this city, and Robert Moore, Esq. of Beaver, in nomination for Congress.—Mr. Moore, it will be recollected, was nominated by a meeting of the friends of Mr. Crawford, in April last, a candidate for presidential elector.

Great exertions have lately been used by Mr. Crawford's friends to create a belief that their chief was rising, and the Hero of Orleans sinking, in the public estimation. Reports, that "a reaction had commenced in Pennsylvania," that Jackson's popularity was declining, and, indeed, that he was about to be abandoned for the presidency, and run on the Adams ticket for vice-president, were simultaneously set afloat in divers places. All these were brought to bear upon the public here, in aid of a county meeting, called by Judges Shaler and Pentland, to elect delegates to a "new convention" at Harrisburgh. Well—this great, general *County Meeting* took place on Wednesday last, in pursuance of long-continued newspaper, and widely disseminated hand-bill notice, and consisted, we are assured, of the *prodigious* number of *nineteen Crawfordites!*—Does this afford any evidence of William H. Crawford's *increasing* popularity? If we mistake not, the caucus party last winter mustered, in some of their city meetings, as many men, as on this occasion, they could raise from both city and county.

The meeting appointed four delegates, viz: Mssrs. Pentland, Burke, J. S. Riddle, and Courtney.

The twenty-eight electoral candidates, last winter nominated at Harrisburgh, have accepted their nominations, and individually pledged themselves in writing to vote for Jackson and Calhoun.

It was some time since surmised in the National Intelligencer, that the address adopted by a meeting at Union-Town, in favor of Messrs. Crawford and Gallatin, was from the pen of the latter gentleman. Though the Intelligencer ought to have been considered the best authority for any thing relating to the caucus party, yet we could not bring ourselves to believe that Mr. Gallatin would consent to become the trumpeter of his own praises, and we forebore to propagate the suggestion. It appears, however, that the Intelligencer was right. The last Brownsville Spy informs us, that the fact of Mr. Gallatin's being the author has been confirmed by two respectable gentlemen, one of whom acted as chairman of the meeting. The address was produced and read, and the plan of the meeting concerted, at a dinner party at Mr. Gallatin's own house, some weeks previous to the meeting!

The election for members of the Louisiana legislature took place on the 5th instant: we have not heard the result. The contest was between the friends of Jackson and Clay; and as the choice of presidential electors is vested in the legislature, this election will show to which candidate for president the five votes of Louisiana will be given.

The President has not yet designated a successor to Mr. Edwards, as Minister to Mexico. Th. U. P. Charlton, a member of the Georgia Bar, is a candidate for the appointment. The Louisville Post states, on authority of a member of Congress, that Mr. Edwards is remaining at Washington City for remittances from home to enable him to refund to the government the money advanced to him on account of salary and outfit.

De Witt Clinton was nominated a candidate for Governor of the state of New-York, by a large public meeting held at Buffalo, on the 17th inst. The meeting had been convened to choose a delegate to a convention to nominate a governor at Utica; "but, aware of the corrupt combinations that too often mark the history of conventions, the people determined to leave no discretionary power in the hands of their delegate, but to make him the bearer of their will, definitely expressed."

When the girls and boys of the Pawtucket Cotton Factories made a stand for wages, and refused to work at rates usual at other factories, the anti-tariff writers instanced the circumstance as a proof of the bad effects of the tariff system, and said they had told us what the consequences would be of encouraging domestic manufactures—mobs and combinations would follow. "Wisdom is justified of her children," and these men do well to take credit for all the foresight which their second-sight may discover in their arguments. It would have been a credit to their sagacity however, if they had predicted truly what was to befal in their own case. They said commerce must inevitably languish, and, as a consequence of this, that ship-building, a branch of business immensely advantageous to the country, would at once be destroyed. So far from this being the result, ship-building seems never to have been so actively carried on as since the enactment of the tariff, and the opposers of that measure were scarcely done lecturing its friends upon the turn-out of the cotton-weavers of Pawtucket, when out turned the ship-carpenters of Philadelphia, for higher wages! The ship-builders had previously received a dollar and a half a day, but raised their price to two dollars. We are really glad that the commerce of the country justifies this increase.

The Flour Market in Philadelphia has been brisk for a week or two, tho' prices have not risen above five dollars and twenty-five cents per barrel. It is said a prospect of a market in Spain, owing to a failure of the crops there, has caused the present demand. The harvest throughout the United States has been so very abundant, that a foreign market, which should afford even a moderate price for our surplus bread stuffs, would be of immense advantage to the country. It may be of importance for our farmers to prepare early for market.

Doddridge's Notes.—We perceive by the Western Post, that the "Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the Western parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, from the year 1763 to 1783; together with a view of the state of society and manners of the first settlers of the Western Country, by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Doddridge," has just been published at Wellsburgh, in a volume of 316 pages. This work, if executed in a manner at all worthy the subject, cannot but be highly interesting to the citizens of the West. The Post informs us that Noah Zane, Esq. of Wheeling, has been for some time engaged in collecting materials for a history of Indian Wars in this section of country. We are glad of this, as perhaps no man in the western country has had a better opportunity to procure correct materials for such a work than Mr. Zane. His father and uncles, who were very intelligent men, took an active part in our early border wars.

A superb Project.—A memorial was last winter presented to Congress, and is intended to be renewed next winter by L. A. Tarascon, of Shipping-Port, Ky. on behalf of himself and others, for leave to make a wagon road from the Missouri river to the river Columbia. They offer to make it "without any disbursements from the treasury but those which may be absolutely wanted, from time to time, for the extinguishment of the Indian titles to a belt of land, one hundred miles wide, for the whole length of the road." The road to commence on the Missouri, near the 43d degree of N. latitude, and extend to the Mexican frontier, in lat. 42, and thence to the navigable waters of the Multnomah, the most southern branch of the Columbia. The advantages of a road between the points mentioned, there can be no doubt, would be very great. The projector says it would secure to our country an immense trade in fur, now carried on through Canada; open a market for our merchandise among the Indians; encourage the settlement of the country; destroy the British influence over the savages; support our naval and military establishments at the Bay of Columbia; aid our commerce with the Asiatic countries, &c. Such a road ought certainly to be made, and we hope Mr. Tarascon will be induced to undertake it, but at a less expense than a belt so broad and so long.

Theological Debate.—A public debate, which continued for several days, has just terminated in Philadelphia, on the point whether "a part of the human race will be eternally damned, or the whole ultimately saved." The discussion took place in the Universalist Church, between the Rev. Mr. M'Calla, a Presbyterian of Kentucky, and the Rev. Mr. Kneeland, a Universalist of Philadelphia. A large audience attended, and, it is said, some of them cheered or hissed the speakers as their observations pleased or displeased them. The debate was taken down, and is to be published. It will be remembered that Mr. M'Calla is the clergyman who debated the question of Infant Baptism with Mr. Campbell, in Ohio, last winter.

Lord Byron.—The Dublin Evening Post gives a long and very minute statement of the "cause of the separation of Lord and Lady Byron." It was,—to make a long story short, and supposing it to be true, which is questionable,—jealousy, excited in the mind of Lady B. by a female *confidante*, who, the account says, took every opportunity to misrepresent to her the conduct of Lord B. His lordship was one of the committee of Drury Lane Theatre, and was one day visited, on business relating to the Theatre, by Mrs. Mardyn, a beautiful actress. During her stay, a storm of rain came on, and Lady B. refusing her carriage for the actress to ride home in, Lord B. invited her to dine with them. This roused the indignation of Lady B. to such a pitch that she immediately fled, declaring, as she left the apartment, "I leave you forever!" She stepped into her carriage, and drove to her father's.

Battle of the Boyne.—The anniversary of this battle was celebrated by a party of Irish Protestants in New-York. They paraded with drum and fife, and becoming disorderly, excited the ire of a number of Catholics, who formed an opposition party, and a furious battle ensued, which resulted in sundry broken heads and bloody noses. Thirty-three of the rioters were taken and bound over to be tried for assault and battery. This has been a most disgraceful transaction.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FACTS AGAINST ASSERTIONS.

The few papers in Pennsylvania favorable to the election of William H. Crawford, have, for the last three months, been filled to overflowing with assertions that a reaction is taking place in this state. The editors of these papers do not expect, perhaps they do not even intend, that these assertions should produce any effect in this state. They endeavor, however, by bold and reiterated falsehoods, to induce the people of other states to suppose that Crawford is really gaining strength here. We assure the friends of Jackson in other states, that the caucus party in this, is daily decreasing. We do not, however, wish our friends to rely upon our mere assertion—we will state incontrovertible facts.

About five weeks ago, notice was published in the Statesman, calling upon the friends of Crawford, in Allegheny county, to assemble at the Court-House, in this city, on last Wednesday, to choose delegates to a Harrisburgh Convention; this notice was continued in every Statesman; the meeting was held on the morning of one of our market days, when a vast number of people are gathered from all parts of the county; the meeting was held at eleven o'clock, (our market hours extend to two o'clock, P. M.) the meeting was held at the Court-House, within fifty yards of the market-house and market-people; runners were despatched in all directions, and the bell was rung, to collect the friends of the caucus—yet with all these advantages, happy arrangements and great exertions, they could collect—according to *their own account*, but *thirty* caucusites—spectators say *twenty*—and a very respectable individual who counted them says, just *nineteen*.

Messrs. Enoch and Brackenridge, disapproving the aristocratic spirit which prompts a few designing individuals to resist and suppress the voice of the majority, declined attending.

We ask our readers abroad, could a more decisive expression of the public sentiment against the caucus be expected or wished? We will, however, mention one other fact, which must convince even a political sceptic. Mr. Forward, who attended the congressional caucus, and who is acknowledged by all parties to be weatherwise, and particularly attentive to the changes in the political atmosphere, has abandoned the caucus as a sinking ship, and clings to Gen. Jackson. And even James S. Stevenson, the caucus candidate for congress, and a zealous friend of Crawford, is ready and willing and able to give an "indirection" to the purport of his letters in favor of a caucus, and is not unwilling to be considered a friend of Jackson—*by Jackson's friends.*

A MATTER-OF-FACT MAN.

Atlantic and Pacific Canal!—The editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette says, that the connexion of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a Canal, a project hitherto looked upon as the waking dream of the philosopher, he has now "reason to believe, is easy of accomplishment, and on the verge of execution." He has lately conversed with a gentleman of science from Colombia, who has made surveys of the country, and is of opinion that a communication between the two oceans, by the lake Nicaragua or the river Chagres, in the Isthmus of Darien, is totally impracticable, but is confident that it may easily be accomplished a little further south, by the rivers Atrato and St. Juan de Chirambira. This route he describes as follows:

"The Atrato, taking its rise about the middle of the fifth degree of the north latitude, and of the 77th of longitude west from London, runs smoothly and not rapidly, nearly a north course about five hundred miles, till it empties itself into the Gulf of Darien, one hundred miles south-west of Carthagena. In the whole of its course it is clear of obstruction of any kind, with deep water except, on its bar, which has only seven feet, but this is fully sufficient for large steam-boat navigation.

"The St. Juan de Chirambira also has its rise about five hundred miles in the interior, but takes a different direction from the Atrato, and empties itself into the Pacific at Chirambira Bay, where there is a good harbor. This river is also of easy navigation, with deep water, and in running its course it approaches within four miles of the Atrato, at about eighty miles from the head of the latter, the ground between being a dead level—so much so, that the overflowing of either river inundates the intervening plain, and on such occasions boats have actually passed from one river to the other.

"Thus a canal of four miles, to the cutting of which there is neither the obstruction of rock, river nor mountain, unites the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans for all the important uses of large steam-boat navigation!

"Should a particular branch of the Atrato be used, near to the place of the proposed junction, locks in may be fixed upon, the work presents neither natural difficulty, nor the necessity of a very large expenditure, whilst the consequences promise to be such, in utility and magnitude, as to defy calculation."

The opening of this communication will belong exclusively to the government of Colombia, within whose territory it is embraced. "A canal such as this, the editor observes, must, in a short period after its completion, change the whole face of commerce, open sources of wealth hitherto unknown, turn trade into channels now unexplored or unthought of, and finally expand the mind, meliorate the condition, and improve the moral state of man." If it be so easy of accomplishment as represented, we marvel that it has remained so long unessayed.

OHIO JACKSONIAN CONVENTION.

The delegates from different sections of the state of Ohio, assembled at Columbus on the 14th inst. to form an electoral ticket, friendly to the election of *General Andrew Jackson*, as President, and *John C. Calhoun*, as Vice-President of the United States, unanimously agreed on the following, viz:

Robert Lucas,	of Pike county
Benjamin Jones,	Wayne
Wm. Piatt,	Hamilton
Joseph Hough,	Butler
Philip Gunkle,	Montgomery
Thomas Gillaspie,	Greene
Robert Morrison,	Adams
Valentine Keffer,	Pickaway
Joseph Barker,	Washington
George Trout,	Perry
John M'Elvain,	Franklin
George Sharp,	Belmont
John Patterson,	Jefferson
George M. Cook,	Columbiana
William Rayn,	Trumbull
Hugh M'Fall,	Richland

And thereupon it was *Resolved*, That *Caleb Atwater*, *Jos. M. Hayes*, and *Elijah Hayward*, *Esqs.* be a committee of correspondence, and that they have power to fill any vacancies which may occur in the aforesaid ticket.

Resolved, That said committee be requested to prepare and publish a suitable address for the state of Ohio, on the approaching Presidential election.

THOMAS RIGDON, Chairman.
H. H. LEAVITT, Secretary.

From the United States Gazette.

The Democratic Press says that "it is expected that the Federal Journals would defend the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and President Monroe." We were not before aware that federal journals stood so high in public estimation—we knew they deserved praise and we feel much gratified in receiving it. The Democratic Press *has* pronounced the Hartford Convention a treasonable meeting—Gen. Jackson in the warmth of feelings *wrote* about trying the members of that Convention, by the second article of war, and the Democratic Press says, "it is to be expected that the federal papers would defend that correspondence"—Gen. Jackson says that we ought to follow the advice of Washington, in promoting the security and prosperity of the Union, and the Democratic Press says, "it is to be expected that the federal journals would defend that correspondence"—Gen Jackson, in his correspondence, declares that a love of country should be paramount to *party* affections, and that the man who has never given a single reason for impeaching his integrity or patriotism, who has sacrificed ease and competence for the sake of his country, and who has endeavored by every honorable means to defend her rights, is entitled to public gratitude; and the Democratic Press says that "it is to be expected that the federal Journals would defend *that* correspondence." It would seem then that it is expected (and we trust that such an expectation will not be vain) that the federal journals will defend all that is patriotic, virtuous and fair—while the radical journals are to be looked to, for tergiversation, private interest, and party proscription. It is an inference, Mr. Binns, fairly deducible from your assertions, and which you will probably, in nine cases out of ten, find correct.

The only argument used by the friends of the caucus candidates against Gen. Jackson is, that he is a military man; true—he fought in the war of the revolution when a mere youth to obtain the independence of his country; and, in war of 1812, he acted a most conspicuous part for the maintenance of those liberties which he assisted in achieving. But did any one ever charge him with ever being engaged *in stirring up a civil war or insurrection?*

Brownsville Spy.

Foreign.

From the New-York Evening Post, July 22.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Our London, Liverpool, and Provincial papers, by the Panthea, bring intelligence to the evening of the 11th June. The most prominent article relates to

FRANCE.—It was expected that the rejection by the chamber of peers of the financial project of ministers, would have led to the dismissal of its author, M. de Villele. Instead of this we have the retirement of Chateaubriand, who appears to have been called on in a very unceremonious manner to resign the charge of foreign affairs, the portfolio belonging to which was committed to Villele until a successor to the ex-minister was named. The Courier Francais gives the following curious particulars of this unlooked for occurrence:

"M. de Chateaubriand, on repairing yesterday to the Tuilleries, found, it is said, the doors, which used to open at his approach, shut against him; silence and solitude prevailed during his passage, which used to be through an eager crowd. Before he could comprehend the meaning of this melancholy change, a Huissier approached and informed him, that a packet to his address had been carried to his hotel. M. de Chateaubriand hastened home, and found the letter announcing his destiny. A grand dinner, which was to take place the same day, was immediately countermanded. M. de Chateaubriand quitted, at the same time, the hotel of the ministry, to the great disappointment of all those whom curiosity or malice brought in the evening to see how the ex minister would bear his disgrace."

The dismissal of Chateaubriand is said to have been caused by his silence in the chamber of peers, when the financial bill was under consideration, and it was said would be followed by others of his friends. Villele was expected to be made a duke, and, in order to strengthen his party, the creation of forty new peers was to be added to the list. Great changes were also expected to be made in the corps of ambassadors.

From a London paper.

A terrible explosion has taken place in Sir William Congrieve's Rocket Manufactory. One of the workmen in nailing up a case, struck a blow which caused a spark of fire that instantly ignited the rocket, and communicated to a number of others, which blew up, and forced the roof off the house. The two men who were at work were horribly scorched, and the ruins of the building fell upon them. The roofs of the adjoining building, were shaken off, and the shock was so violent, that the workmen, (of whom there are fifteen) at first imagined it to proceed from the powder and rocket Magazines. On the two men being taken from the ruins, they were found to be in a state of insensibility; their heads were scorched and swollen in a shocking manner. The rockets fortunately burst in the air, as, had they fallen on the buildings, the whole would have been destroyed.—One rocket ploughed up the ground to a very considerable depth.

Obituary.

Pittsburgh, July 28th, 1824.

Departed this life, on Tuesday morning, the 27th inst. about 7 o'clock, at the house of Col. John Ramsay of this city, Mrs. NANCY I. FINDLAY, consort of the Honorable William Findlay, late Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Her funeral was preceded by the Rev. Messrs. Herron, Swift, Patterson, Sen. Patterson, Jr. Black, Hopkins;—by Physicians—Messrs. Agnew, Stevenson, Mowry, Gazzam, &c.

Carriers—Messrs. Riddle, Shaler, Baldwin, M'Donald, Lowry, Barker, Enoch, M'Candless.

Pall bearers—Ladies—Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Thaw, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Agnew, Mrs. Mason, and Mrs. Herron.

And followed, as mourners, by Gov. Findlay and two sons,—Col. Ramsay and family, as relatives,—together with a very numerous concourse of the most respectable inhabitants of this city.

Public Dinner to Mr. Baldwin.

THOSE Gentlemen who have subscribed to the *Public Dinner*, of which the Hon. HENRY BALDWIN has been invited to partake, are informed that dinner will be on the table at the house of Col. Ramsay, on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock, precisely.

James Arthurs,
Benj. Bakewell,
Felix Brunot,
Alex. M'Clurg,
Christopher Magee,
A. S. T. Mountain,
} *Committee.*

Gentlemen who may still wish to subscribe, will find subscription papers in the hands of each member of the Committee.

July 30.

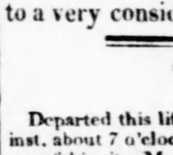
Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

A STATED MEETING of the Stockholders will be held at the Warehouse on *Tuesday, the 3d of August*, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

GEO. G. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

July 30—1t.

VINEGAR.



50 BARRELS of first rate *CIDER VINEGAR* FOR SALE.

A few Barrels of
White Field Beans.

Inquire of
Geo. Miltenberger.

July 30, 1824.—3t

Good News for the West!!

$10,000.

NO. 3731, in the 2d Class of the University Lottery of Maryland, which came up, on the 13th inst. the splendid Prize of $10,000 was sold at *Towne's Lucky Office*, to Messrs. Dale & Clark, of Columbia, Tennessee, and *Towne* has already forwarded a check for the amount, and would be happy to have an opportunity of being as prompt with more of his western friends.

July 23, 1824—3t.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

Cure for the Rheumatism.

WM. COCHRANE, 273 Water street, was severely afflicted with the Rheumatism; he was not able to walk without a stick, and his pain was so great as to prevent him from taking any rest for a week; he was recommended to Lee's Medicine Store, for Hamilton's Essence of Mustard, half a bottle of which cured him in two days, after using the Oppodeldoc and other things without experiencing any relief: any person, by calling on him, may be satisfied as to the correctness of this statement.

New-York, June 2d, 1824.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Gives great relief in consumptive coughs, is a cure for the whooping cough, and speedily removes coughs and colds.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

They are particularly efficacious in carrying off gross humors and eruptions, should no worms exist in the body.

New-York, June 7th, 1824.

Mrs. H. Lee,—Last summer my son, an infant of 16 months old, was afflicted with severe sickness for twenty-five weeks. An eminent physician was employed, who endeavored, though in vain, to afford relief. The physician finally pronounced it consumption, and declared he could do no more. Every one who saw the child, considered it as a hopeless case, and my wife felt assured in her mind that it could not recover. At this time I returned from London, after an absence of eight or nine months—I was shocked at the sight of the child, whose bones were almost through the skin. Happily I recollected some cases in which I had known HAMILTON'S WORM LOZENGES to have been successfully used, and especially in the case of a daughter of mine, about seven years since. I bought the Lozenges and gave them to the child; in one day he was astonishingly changed for the better; one more dose brought away many long worms, and the child began to mend fast; a third dose was given after the proper interval, as per direction, which effectually cleansed his bowels, and the child is now in a state of perfect health and vigor. (Signed)

CHARLES CLARK, No. 12, Front st.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is an invaluable medicine for nervous complaints

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Which give immediate relief in the most severe instances.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, to amend the appetite, and to remove habitual costiveness.

Certificate of Mr. Wm Devenny.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head aches or costiveness rendered medicine necessary, in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head-ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Your's, &c. WM DEVENNY,
145, Cherry st. New-York.

Hahn's German Eye Water,

For diseases of the eyes: many have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Hahn's German Corn Plaster,

For corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

Restorative Powder,

For the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, and preserves the enamel from decay.

Damask Lip Salve.

The Genuine Persian Lotion,

Removes blemishes from the face and skin of every kind, particularly pimples, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, &c.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

The above Medicines are sold, Wholesale and Retail, at Lee's Family Medicine Store, No. 46, Maiden Lane, New-York. A liberal discount will be allowed to country purchasers.

SOLD ALSO BY

HORNER & CLAYLAND,

At their Wholesale & Retail Drug Store,

Corner of Market and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

July 30—1m.

DOCTOR SOMERBY,

DENTIST,

WILL attend to the duties of his profession for a short time, at the Pittsburgh Hotel. Ladies requesting his services, will be attended at their dwellings.

July 23—tf.

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE

Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,

And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf.

Poetry.

LIFE AND DEATH.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

O fear not them to die!
For rather fear to live, for Life
Has thousand mirrors thy feet to try,
By pride, pain and strife.
Build in the work of Death,
But Lifed that spirit thinkles to see
How fair, o'er Heaven reveals the breath,
This ray of we may be.

O fear not them to die!
No snares to gather or to sin;
No mazes without thy feet to try,
No traitor heart within:
But fear, oh! rather fear
The gay, the light, the changeful scene,
The flattering smiles that greet thee here,
From Hatred thy heart that weds.

Fear look, in evil hour,
Thy pure and holy hopes, o'ercome
By clouds that in the horizon lower,
Thy spirit finds that gloom
Which over earth and Heaven
The covering throws of full despair,
And deems itself the unforgiven
Predestined child of care.

O forever them to die!
To die, and be that blessed one,
Who, in the bright and beauteous sky,
May feel his conflict done—
Who finds that never more
The tear of grief, or fear shall come
For thousand wanderings from the Power
Who loved and call'd him home!

SERENADE.

By the Author of Waverley.

Love wakes and weeps
While beauty sleeps!
O for music's softest numbers
To prompt a theme
For Beauty's dream,
Soft as the pillow of her slumbers.

Through groves of palm
High gales of balm,
Fire-flies on the air are wheeling!
While through the gloom
Comes soft perfume,
The distant beds of flow'rs revealing.

O wake and live!
No dream can give
A shadowed bliss, the true excelling:
No longer sleep,
From latties peep,
And list the tale that love is telling.

Miscellany.

From the Boston American Statesman.

THE EVILS OF SUSPICION.

Suspicion is a canker that deteriorates the noblest nature. It degrades him who feels it, and it dishonors him who is unjustly its object. It is a characteristic of this passion, too, that it is combined with callousness, which fosters the former without offering any opportunity for its removal or decay.

Scrupulous was married in early life to Maria, and had [illegible] marriage such happiness as marriage [illegible] to give. Maria had been carefully educated; she possessed a fund of native good sense, joined to a warm and feeling heart. She was elegant in her person, refined in her manners, and frank in her disposition. She loved reading, and she had what is a common consequence of reading, a slight enthusiasm of character. She was attentive in the exercise of her domestic duties, and suffered nothing to impede the execution of what she considered as the peculiar functions of a wife.

Suspicious had an undeigned regard for Maria; but it was a regard that had its principal basis upon external recommendations. He was not insensible of the virtues of her heart, but he had no high and generous feeling of them. He was sometimes gratified by their consequences, but he knew not how to honor them for themselves. He was fully alive, however, to her personal attractions, and listened with rapture to the opinions of his friends, as they commended the dignity of her deportment or the beauty of her countenance. The mind of Suspicious was not enlarged, and he therefore participated but little in those mental pleasures which formed so considerable a part of the delights of Maria. He did not, however, forbid her to pursue them, though he never omitted any opportunity of ridiculing the warmth of her expressions when she spoke of any favorite author. He always treated with sarcastic petulence her knowledge, affected to disbelieve her progress in French and Italian when she was learning those languages, and rudely suppressed her discourse, when it rose above the level of ordinary conversation. Maria patiently submitted to what she wisely considered as a small evil in the account of life, and willingly strove to be the companion of her husband, when her husband was present. In his absence, could she find a friend that would partake of her mental delights, she was happy. She often repeated with warmth and feeling the lines of Young:

"Hast thou no friend to set thy mind abroach?
Good sense will stagnate. Thoughts, shut up, want air,
And spoil, like bales unopen'd to the sun.
Had thought been all, sweet speech had been denied;
Speech! thought's canal; speech, thought's criterion too."

In the absence of a friend, the power of composition relieves the mind from grief, and partakes with it of joy; and Maria was accustomed to employ this vehicle for the alleviation of those feelings which are so common to sensible minds. But nothing could more deeply offend Suspicious than any sort of literary composition: he thought it an avenue to corruption; nay, in the narrow bigotry and ignorance of his mind, he thought it a degradation. Whenever, therefore, Maria indulged this solitary solace, she was compelled to destroy or conceal whatever she wrote.

It happened one morning she had translated from Rousseau's Heloise one of the most impassioned letters from Julia to St. Preux. It was done merely as an exercise, with a view to ascertain the accuracy in the language she was then studying. She had caught all the vivid glow of the original; she was pleased with it; and, instead of destroying it immediately, as was her usual custom, she kept it to read a second time.

By some accident this translation fell from her pocket, and was picked up by Suspicious. He knew his wife's hand, and read the letter with trembling and astonishment. What could it mean? To whom could it be addressed? Was she false and infamous? Was she carrying on an intrigue, even in the very house, and with some abandoned seducer? Yes, she was, for he held the evidence in his own hands. But still, he thought it impossible, for the tenderness of her affection, the purity of her principles, and the little cause he had given for such a deviation, were strong against the presumption.

Suspicious wanted liberality of character; he was reserved and reserved where he but thought an injury, and instead of coming forward in an open and manly way to state the grievance which he felt, he smothered the fancied or real wrong within his bosom, and it was only in his dark and sullen look, in his cold and altered conduct, that you could read his displeasure. He kept the letter, but never questioned Maria respecting its import or its destination.

Maria had missed the paper, but innocence knows no fear. She readily imagined it might fall into the hands of Suspicious—but if it did, she also thought that he must at once know, from its nature, from the manner in which it was written, that it could be nothing but what it was. When they met at dinner, Suspicious was silent and gloomy, and he retired to his room immediately as the meal was over. Maria was alarmed and hurt at this appearance, but endeavored to suppress any rising fears, by attributing it to some chagrin of mind, arising from causes in which she had no concern.

At the tea-table, however, Suspicious was still the same. It was in vain she urged him with tears in her eyes, to disclose any cause of sorrow or vexation that oppressed him. It was in vain she strove by every gentle means, by every token of affection she could employ, to induce him to reveal the cause of his uneasiness. In the overflowings of gratitude and love, she forgot even the slight cause of offence which she had given him, and thought only of his sorrows. But her efforts on this occasion only served to increase the suspicions of her husband. He thought it proceeded from callous indifference, to see that the pangs he had won but a single thrush, save of no value, as the perfect agony had been disregarded in its object.

Thus doubt increased doubt, and each doubt created fresh anxiety. His mind and feelings became warped; he saw every action of Maria through a new medium; he heard every word uttered with a new sense. If she was gay when he returned home, she had just been quieted by her paramour; if pensive, he had come too soon, and disappointed her of an interview with him; if she smiled at his departure, it was from expectation; if she was sad it was hypocritical. Maria observed this fatal change in her husband, and sought in vain to fathom the cause of it.—Her heart acquitted her of any crime towards him, and she felt that her love for him was still unchanged. That love, however, was no longer amiable in his eyes, and its manifestation was repulsed with disgust. Her hours of solitude were now no longer devoted to the task of instruction, but to the corroding hermit of grief and sorrow; she sought her chamber to weep undisturbed, and she issued from it with a countenance falsely dressed in delusive smiles.

The delicate frame of Maria sunk under the poignancy of this conflict. The roses withered from her cheek; the sparkling of her eye was quenched. A slow and wasting disease brought her to the bed of death; and as she lay there, her husband first felt the iniquity of his conflict. He now thought her innocent and virtuous, when her innocence and virtue could no longer adorn the ranks of society. He saw her pallid countenance, her sunken cheek, her withered form, and beheld them with agony. One morning, the last that ever dawned upon the mortal sight of Maria, he approached her bed-side with trembling and broken steps; he threw himself upon his knees, and, in a faltering voice, questioned her about the letter. The thought that now flashed across Maria's mind was electrical; she started with astonishment; she raised herself from her pillow and faintly explained the whole to him. He wept, he cursed himself for his wrong and wicked suspicion; he begged her for the love she bore him to forgive him; he called upon his maker to forgive him; and with tears prayed that she might be suffered to live—he could proceed no further; his tears choked his utterance; he threw his arms round her, and embraced her affectionately. In the tears of her husband she read his contrition; she felt that she was again innocent in his eyes, and with the fervid glow of that consciousness upon her cheek, ere she had quite pronounced her forgiveness of him she expired!

At New-Orleans, when a Captain of Tennessee Volunteers called at Gen. Jackson's camp, for permission to return home, because his men called him "*Captain Flat-Foot*"— the Gen. answered—"after our troubles are over here, sir, I will order a Court Martial to inquire into this abuse;—at present you must remain to assist us against the enemy—my soldiers call me 'OLD HICKORY,'—but I cannot quit the field on that account till war is over." *Observer.*

ELECTION.

THE enrolled inhabitants residing within the bounds of the *2d Battalion 87th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia*, are hereby notified to meet at George Beale's, in the Diamond, on *Saturday, the 31st of July inst.* then and there, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 P. M. of said day, to elect a MAJOR for said Battalion, in the room of *John Willock*, resigned.

By order of Col. Arthurs.

S. Jones, Adj't.

Pittsburgh, July 23—2t.

No. 27. Medical Recorder,

CONDUCTED BY

SAMUEL COLHOUN, M. D.

NUMBER 27 of the above Journal is just published, and for sale at the Publication Office, No. 24, South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

The present number contains an unusual quantity of interesting matter: the Essay on the *Epidemic Fevers* of the United States, which obtained a premium of $100, is said to be valuable, and adds much additional information on that disease.

The attention of the Profession is particularly directed to notice the Certificates under the head of Advertisements, in relation to the importance of Amesburg's Apparatus for Fractures of the Lower Extremities. By the certificates it will be seen, that a person can move about on crutches, with a broken limb, with ease and safety.

The Publisher of the Medical Recorder, having no person at present employed to obtain subscribers, those gentlemen who may wish to have the work, will please to make this wish known (by mail, post paid) to James Webster, the publisher, No. 24, South Eighth Street, Philadelphia. Subscriptions must commence with No. 25, for January last, or next January, which will be No. 29

The publisher thinks it proper to state, that he has had great opposition to contend against, to maintain the independence of the Journal, and keep it open to science and truth—For this desirable object, he has been obliged to make several changes in the editorial department—That those changes have been an advantage to the work, is clearly evinced by the rapid increase of subscribers, upwards of two hundred and fifty having been added since the last change.

July 23—3t.r m.

CASH FOR RAGS.

From Three to Four Cents per lb.

ACCORDING to quality, will be given, in cash, for *RAGS*, by

J. Patterson & Co.

Corner of Wood and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824.—3mo.

Allegheny Bridge.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, have this day declared a dividend of *three per centum*, for the last six months. The same will be paid to the stock holders or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th inst.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.

July 1, 1824.—[J.16 3t] *Treasurer.*

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Mikesberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B. For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chests fresh Y. H. Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824,
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON.

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of *First* and *Ross* Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets*, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF

PRIME BACON, for sale.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic

GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

A SERVANT BOY

For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

TO BREWERS.

The subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

For the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 2000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

So. Ao. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A new and general assortment of

India, European and Domestic

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood stock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Sensbaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.

Pittsburgh, April 16—t198.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets.

HAVE FOR SALE,

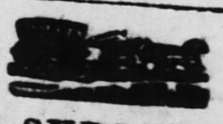
PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.



THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice of the Law*. They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez, the Circuit courts of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe*, at the house of E. Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez.

E. Turner,
D. S. Walker.

Natchez, April 23.—M. 28. tf.

JAMES HARMON,

HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory,

TO the house lately occupied by Mr. Byrne, in *Wood, between First and Second Streets*, where customers' work will be finished in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and where he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of ready made

BOOTS and SHOES,

of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

April 30, 1824.—3mo.

Allegheny County, ss.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, July 2d, A. D. 1824.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons concerned in the estates of *William Chess*, late of St. Clair township, *Samuel Ewing*, late of Moon township, *Thomas M'Clelland*, late of Ohio township, *Edward Mulherin*, late of Fayette township, *Jacob Castleman*, late of Pitt township, *John Murphy*, late of Pitt township, and *John Wills*, late of the city of Pittsburgh, all in the county of Allegheny, deceased—that the executors and administrators of said decedents' estates, have filed, in the Register's Office of said county, accounts of the administration thereof, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 2d day of August, A D. 1824.

M. Stewart,
Register.

July 9—4t.

Allegheny County, ss.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, July 9, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons concerned in the estate of HENRY NOBLE, late of Fayette township, in the county of Allegheny, dec'd, that *James Graham*, administrator of the estate of the said deceased, has filed in the Register's Office of said county, an account of his administration of the estate of the said deceased; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday the 9th day of August, A. D.* 1824.

M. Stewart,
Register.

[July 16.—4]

The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, *viz. that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $12—and 6½ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

TO BE LET,

The Dwelling House

At the corner of Front street and Chancery alley, formerly occupied as the *Post Office*. Its accommodations are suitable for a Boarding House. Inquire of

Eichbaum & Johnston.

16

Poetry.

LIFE AND DEATH.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

O fear not thou to die!
For rather fear to live, for Life
Has thousand snares thy feet to try,
By peril, pain and strife.
Brief is the work of Death;
But Life! the spirit shrinks to see
How full, ere Heaven recalls the breath,
The cup of wo may be.

O fear not thou to die!
No more to suffer or to sin;
No snares without thy feet to try,
No traitor heart within:
But fear, oh! rather fear
The gay, the light, the changeful scene,
The flattering smiles that greet thee here,
From Heaven thy heart that wean.

Fear lest, in evil hour,
Thy pure and holy hopes, o'ercome
By clouds that in the horizon lower,
Thy spirit feels that gloom
Which over earth and Heaven
The covering throws of fell despair,
And deems itself the unforgiven
Predestined child of care.

O fear not thou to die!
To die, and be that blessed one,
Who, in the bright and beauteous sky,
May feel his conflict done—
Who feels that never more
The tear of grief, or fear shall come
For thousand wanderings from the Power
Who loved and call'd him home!

SERENADE.

By the Author of Waverley.

Love wakes and weeps
While beauty sleeps!
O for music's softest numbers!
To prompt a theme
For Beauty's dream,
Soft as the pillow of her slumbers.

Through groves of palm
Sigh gales of balm,
Fire-flies on the air are wheeling!
While through the gloom
Comes soft perfume,
The distant beds of flow'rs revealing.

O wake and live!
No dream can give
A shadowed bliss, the true excelling:
No longer sleep,
From lattice peep,
And list the tale that love is telling.

Miscellany.

From the Boston American Statesman.

THE EVILS OF SUSPICION.

Suspicion is a canker that deteriorates the noblest virtues. It degrades him who feels it, and it dishonors him who is unjustly its object. It is a characteristic of this passion, too, that it is combined with sullenness, which fosters the former without offering any opportunity for its removal or decay.

Suspicosus was married in early life to Maria, and had [illegible] to marriage such happiness as marriage was [illegible] to give. Maria had been carefully educated, and she possessed a fund of native good sense, joined to a warm and feeling heart. She was elegant in her person, refined in her manners, and frank in her disposition. She loved reading, and she had what is a common consequence of reading, a slight enthusiasm of character. She was attentive in the exercise of her domestic duties, and suffered nothing to impede the execution of what she considered as the peculiar functions of a wife.

Suspicosus had an unfeigned regard for Maria; but it was a regard that had its principal basis upon external recommendations. He was not insensible of the virtues of her heart, but he had no high and generous feeling of them. He was sometimes gratified by their consequences, but he knew not how to honor them for themselves. He was fully alive, however, to her personal attractions, and listened with rapture to the applauses of his friends, as they commended the dignity of her deportment or the beauty of her countenance. The mind of Suspicosus was not enlarged, and he therefore participated but little in those mental pleasures which formed so considerable a part of the delights of Maria. He did not, however, forbid her to pursue them, though he never omitted any opportunity of ridiculing the warmth of her expressions when she spoke of any favorite author. He always treated with sarcastic petulence her knowledge, affected to disbelieve her progress in French and Italian when she was learning those languages, and rudely suppressed her discourse, when it rose above the level of ordinary conversation. Maria patiently submitted to what she wisely considered as a small evil in the account of life, and willingly strove to be the companion of her husband, when her husband was present. In his absence, could she find a friend that would partake of her mental delights, she was happy. She often repeated with warmth and feeling the lines of Young:

"Hast thou no friend to set thy mind abroach?
Good sense will stagnate. Thoughts, shut up, want air,
And spoil, like bales unopen'd to the sun.
Had thought been all, sweet speech had been denied;
Speech! thought's canal; speech, thought's criterion too."

In the absence of a friend, the power of composition relieves the mind from grief, and partakes with it of joy; and Maria was accustomed to employ this vehicle for the alleviation of those feelings which are so common to sensible minds. But nothing could more deeply offend Suspicosus than any sort of literary composition: he thought it an avenue to corruption; nay, in the narrow bigotry and ignorance of his mind, he thought it a degradation. Whenever, therefore, Maria indulged this solitary solace, she was compelled to destroy or conceal whatever she wrote.

It happened one morning she had translated from Rousseau's Heloise one of the most empassioned letters from Julia to St. Preux. It was done merely as an exercise, with a view to ascertain the accuracy in the language she was then studying. She had caught all the vivid glow of the original; she was pleased with it; and, instead of destroying it immediately, as was her usual custom, she kept it to read a second time.

By some accident this translation fell from her pocket, and was picked up by Suspicosus. He knew his wife's hand, and read the letter with trembling and astonishment. What could it mean? To whom could it be addressed? Was she false and infamous? Was she carrying on an intrigue, even in the very house, and with some abandoned seducer? Yes, she was, for he held the evidence in his own hands. But still, he thought it impossible, for the tenderness of her affection, the purity of her principles, and the little cause he had given for such a deviation, were strong against the presumption.

Suspicosus wanted liberality of character; he was proud and reserved where he but thought an injury, and instead of coming forward in an open and manly way to state the grievance which he felt, he smothered the fancied or real wrong within his bosom, and it was only in his dark and sullen look, in his cold and altered conduct, that you could read his displeasure. He kept the letter, but never questioned Maria respecting its import or its destination.

Maria had missed the paper, but innocence knows no fear. She readily imagined it might fall into the hands of Suspicosus—but if it did, she also thought that he must at once know, from its nature, from the manner in which it was written, that it could be nothing but what it was. When they met at dinner, Suspicosus was silent and gloomy, and he retired to his room immediately as the meal was over. Maria was alarmed and hurt at this appearance, but endeavored to suppress any rising fears, by attributing it to some chagrin of mind, arising from causes in which she had no concern.

At the tea-table, however, Suspicosus was still the same. It was in vain she urged him with tears in her eyes, to disclose any cause of sorrow or vexation that oppressed him. It was in vain she strove by every gentle means, by every token of affection she could employ, to induce him to reveal the secret uneasiness he felt. In the apprehension of greater evils, she forgot topics of meaner import—the translated letter now no longer occupied her mind—it was a trifle that could find no place in her recollection.—But her silence on this subject only served to aggravate the suspicion of her husband—he thought it proceeded from callous indifference, or else that the paper he had was but a rough sketch, now of no value, as the perfect copy had been despatched to its object.

Thus doubt increased doubt, and each doubt created fresh anxiety. His mind and feelings became warped; he saw every action of Maria through a new medium; he heard every word uttered with a new sense. If she was gay when he returned home, she had just been quitted by her paramour; if pensive, he had come too soon, and disappointed her of an interview with him; if she smiled at his departure, it was from expectation; if she was sad it was hypocritical. Maria observed this fatal change in her husband, and sought in vain to fathom the cause of it.—Her heart acquitted her of any crime towards him, and she felt that her love for him was still unabated. That love, however, was no longer amiable in his eyes, and its manifestation was repulsed with disgust. Her hours of solitude were now no longer devoted to the task of instruction, but to the corroding inroad of grief and sorrow; she sought her chamber to weep undisturbed, and she issued from it with a countenance falsely dressed in delusive smiles.

The delicate frame of Maria sunk under the poignancy of this conflict. The roses withered from her cheek; the sparkling of her eye was quenched. A slow and wasting disease brought her to the bed of death; and as she lay there, her husband first felt the iniquity of his conduct. He now thought her innocent and virtuous, when her innocence and virtue could no longer adorn the ranks of society. He saw her pallid countenance, her sunken cheek, her withered form, and beheld them with agony. One morning, the last that ever dawned upon the mortal sight of Maria, he approached her bed-side with trembling and broken steps; he threw himself upon his knees, and, in a faltering voice, questioned her about the letter. The thought that now flashed across Maria's mind was electrical; she started with astonishment; she raised herself from her pillow and faintly explained the whole to him. He wept, he cursed himself for his wrong and wicked suspicion; he begged her for the love she bore him to forgive him; he called upon his maker to forgive him; and with tears prayed that she might be suffered to live—he could proceed no further; his tears choked his utterance; he threw his arms round her, and embraced her affectionately. In the tears of her husband she read his contrition; she felt that she was again innocent in his eyes, and with the fervid glow of that consciousness upon her cheek, ere she had quite pronounced her forgiveness of him she expired!

At New-Orleans, when a Captain of Tennessee Volunteers called at Gen. Jackson's camp, for permission to return home, because his men called him "*Captain Flat-Foot*"— the Gen. answered—"after our troubles are over here, sir, I will order a Court Martial to inquire into this abuse;—at present you must remain to assist us against the enemy—my soldiers call me 'Old Hickory,'—but I cannot quit the field on that account till war is over." *Observer.*

ELECTION.

THE enrolled inhabitants residing within the bounds of the *2d Battalion 87th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia*, are hereby notified to meet at George Beale's, in the Diamond, on *Saturday, the 31st of July inst.* then and there, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 P. M. of said day, to elect a MAJOR for said Battalion, in the room of *John Willock*, resigned.

By order of Col. Arthurs.

S. Jones, Adj't.

Pittsburgh, July 23—2t.

No. 27. Medical Recorder,

CONDUCTED BY

SAMUEL COLHOUN, M. D.

NUMBER 27 of the above Journal is just published, and for sale at the Publication Office, No. 24, South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

The present number contains an unusual quantity of interesting matter: the Essay on the *Epidemic Fevers* of the United States, which obtained a premium of $100, is said to be valuable, and adds much additional information on that disease.

The attention of the Profession is particularly directed to notice the Certificates under the head of Advertisements, in relation to the importance of Amesburg's Apparatus for Fractures of the Lower Extremities. By the certificates it will be seen, that a person can move about on crutches, with a broken limb, with ease and safety.

The Publisher of the Medical Recorder, having no person at present employed to obtain subscribers, those gentlemen who may wish to have the work, will please to make this wish known (by mail, post paid) to James Webster, the publisher, No 24, South Eighth Street, Philadelphia. Subscriptions must commence with No. 25, for January last, or next January, which will be No. 29

The publisher thinks it proper to state, that he has had great opposition to contend against, to maintain the independence of the Journal, and keep it open to science and truth—For this desirable object, he has been obliged to make several changes in the editorial department—That those changes have been an advantage to the work, is clearly evinced by the rapid increase of subscribers, upwards of two hundred and fifty having been added since the last change.

July 23—3t.p.m.

CASH FOR RAGS.

From Three to Four Cents per lb.

ACCORDING to quality, will be given, in cash, for *RAGS*, by

J. Patterson & Co.

Corner of Wood and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824.—3mo.

Allegheny Bridge.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, have this day declared a dividend of *three per centum*, for the last six months. The same will be paid to the stock holders or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th inst.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.

July 1, 1824.—[J.16 3t] *Treasurer.*

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B. For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts. fresh Y. H. Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824,
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON.

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets*, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF

PRIME BACON, for sale.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic
GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

A SERVANT BOY
For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A new and general assortment of

India, European and Domestic
GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood stock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Gros de Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.

Pittsburgh, April 16—t19S.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets.

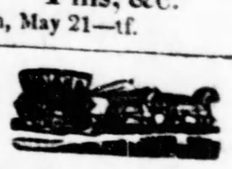
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.



THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice of the Law*. They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez, the Circuit courts of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe*, at the house of E. Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez

E. Turner,
D. S. Walker.

Natchez, April 23.—M. 28. tf.

JAMES HARMON,

HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory

TO the house lately occupied by Mr. Byrne, in *Wood, between First and Second Streets*, where customers' work will be finished in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and where he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of ready made

BOOTS and SHOES,

of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

April 30, 1824.—3mo.

Allegheny County, ss.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, July 2d, A. D. 1824.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons concerned in the estates of *William Chest*, late of St. Clair township, *Samuel Ewing*, late of Moon township, *Thomas M'Clelland*, late of Ohio township, *Edward Mulherin*, late of Fayette township, *Jacob Castleman*, late of Pitt township, *John Murphy*, late of Pitt township, and *John Wills*, late of the city of Pittsburgh, all in the county of Allegheny, deceased—that the executors and administrators of said decedents' estates, have filed, in the Register's Office of said county, accounts of the administration thereof, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 2d day of August, A. D. 1824.

M. Stewart,
Register.

July 9—4t.

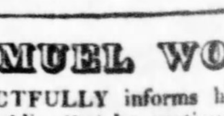
Allegheny County, ss.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, July 9, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons concerned in the estate of HENRY NOBLE, late of Fayette township, in the county of Allegheny, dec'd, that *James Graham*, administrator of the estate of the said deceased, has filed in the Register's Office of said county, an account of his administration of the estate of the said deceased; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday the 9th day of August, A. D.* 1824.

M. Stewart,
Register.

[July 16.—4]



The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, *&c. that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $12—and 6½ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

TO BE LET,

The Dwelling House

At the corner of Front street and Chancery alley, formerly occupied as the *Post Office*. Its accommodations are suitable for a Boarding House. Inquire of

Eichbaum & Johnston.